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SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
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THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARRNICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,302—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1890.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. | pts. | | Qts. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-0 | 8-8 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 12-0 | 6-6 |
| 11-0 | 6-6 | Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose | 11-0 | 6-6 |
| 22-0 | 12-0 | | 24-0 | 12-0 |
| 25-0 | 13-8 | After Dinner—Lafit | 25-0 | 13-8 |
| 37-8 | 19-12 | | 37-0 | 19-12 |

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 13th Dec. |
| B.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 20th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 27th ,, |
| | | | | 1891. |
| B.I. MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 3rd Jan. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 10th ,, |
| B.I. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 17th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 24th ,, |
| B.I. SUTLEJ | 4395 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 31st ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 7th Feb. |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5015 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 14th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 21st ,, |
| B.I. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 28th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 7th Mar. |
| B.I. PESHAWAR | 2927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 14th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 21st ,, |
| B.I. BENGAL | 4499 | 800 | A. B. Daniell | 28th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 4th Apr. |
| B.I. ROSETTA | 3825 | 700 | E. Crewe | 11th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 18th ,, |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 25th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 2nd May |
| B.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 9th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 16th ,, |

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

### SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKIN | 3908 | 600 | P. Harris | 24th Mar. |
| ROME | 5011 | 1000 | A. W. Adamson | 7th Apr. |
| PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 5th May |

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 18th Dec. |
| | | | | 1891. |
| PESHAWAR | 2927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 1st Jan. |
| BENGAL | 4499 | 800 | A. B. Daniell | 15th ,, |
| ROSETTA | 3825 | 700 | E. Crewe | 29th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th November 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Dec. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Jan. 1891. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Feb. 1891. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 8th January, 1891. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8th, 1890.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Jan. 91 |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Feb. 91. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 420. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | L. Lemessich | 4,200 | 650 | 15th Jan. '91. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | G. Wallusching | 3,800 | 550 | 21st Dec. '90. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1890.

### CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

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27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the Small Royal Quarto size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Money Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on the 14th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be as certained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1890. Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE.
### BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| HISPANIA | 3,330 | S. Abrey | 18th Dec. |

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November. 1890.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
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We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.
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| | | Rs | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 37. | Folio. Universal Diary. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper, 12¾ by 8 in. | 0 | 12 |
| ,, 35. | Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7¾ by 4¾ ,, | 0 | 12 |
| | Ditto. Ditto. interleaved with blotting paper, ,, ,, | 1 | 2 |
| ,, 34. | Quarto. Six days to a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8 ,, | 0 | 12 |
| ,, 33. | Quarto. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 10 by 8 ,, | 1 | 0 |
| ,, ,, | Ditto. interleaved with blotting paper, ,, ,, | 1 | 8 |
| ,, 32. | Folio. Foolscap size. A week on a page, 12¾ by 8 ,, | 1 | 4 |
| ,, ,, | Ditto. ditto. interleaved with blotting paper, ,, ,, | 1 | 8 |
| ,, 31. | Folio, Foolscap size. A week in an opening with space for Sundays. 12¾ by 8 ,, | 1 | 2 |
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| ,, 11. | Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, 7¾ by 5 ,, | 2 | 12 |
| ,, 9. | Ditto. ditto. Two days to a page, 7¾ by 5 ,, | 3 | 8 |
| ,, 11D. | Ditto. ditto. Three days in an opening, left page for memos. or accounts, and right for accounts. 7¾ by 5 ,, | 3 | 8 |
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SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

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## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE. TERMINATING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce they will remove from Rampart Road on the 2nd January, 1891.
Their New Premises are being specially arranged and adapted for their Business, and are situated in Apollo Street in the centre of the New Block of Buildings now in course of completion, to be called and known in future as the "Sirdar's Palace."

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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CLEARANCE SALE.

WITH a view to disposing of Surplus Stock to make room for New Goods expected to arrive on the 15th of December, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure to announce that they have put aside a portion of THEIR EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE STOCK, which they offer at the GREAT REDUCTION of 30 (Thirty) PER CENT., thus enabling Purchasers to obtain Bargains at less than Manufacturing Prices.

THESE GOODS CONSIST OF:

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statement of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.
Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.
THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
A GRIFFIN.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.
*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

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BOMBAY.

FRESH SUPPLY.
JUST TO HAND.
CHEESES.—Roquefort, Stilton, Gorgonzola, Gruyere, Double-Gloster, Chedder, and Adam.
HAMS.—Westphalia and York.
BACON.—Wiltshire.
BATH CHOPS.—Ox Tongues in Canvas.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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£4 TELEPHONES. £4

THE EMPIRE IS THE BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST RELIABLE TELEPHONE.
Secured by Patents against any infringements
No Rentals, Royalties nor Batteries. Purely Mechanical,
£4 BUYS OUTRIGHT. See Press Notices and Testimonials,
Articulation faultless. Whispers audible.
One set sent, complete, f. o. b., on receipt of £4.
Used in Buckingham Palace, Government Offices, leading Railways, Hospitals, Breweries, Factories, Theatres, Ring Ranges, Barracks, Mansions, &c.

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Thousands of the Empire Telephones have been successfully fitted up all over the Kingdom, the Continent, and the Colonies.
The Empire Telephone Company invites inquiries from influential gentlemen as to purchase of these Telephones for re-sale in conceded districts throughout India on special terms.
Address, MANAGER, EMPIRE TELEPHONE COMPANY,
60, Queen Victoria Street, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. FISHER, Bs. 1-8 postage, extra.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "EBRO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th December, 1890.

---

WARRANTED 18-CARAT GOLD.
GUARANTEED LONDON-MADE
ALBERT CHAINS,
FULL SIZE,
ON EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TASTE.

Each Chain in Weight about 7½ tolas to 11 tolas.
Price Rs. 28 per tola net.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

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E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Wells' Rough on Rats.....As. 6 and | 0 10 |
| Wells' Rough on Bile Pills..... | 0 12 |
| Wells' Rough on Worms..... | 0 12 |
| Wells' Rough on Itch..... | 1 8 |
| Wells' Rough on Piles..... | 1 8 |
| Wells' Health Renewer ..... | 3 0 |
| Wells' Buchu Paiba ..... | 3 0 |
| Wells' Hair Balsam.....Rs. 1-8 and | 3 0 |
| Wells' Leaurelle Oil..... | 6 0 |
| Wells' Brain Pill..... | 6 0 |

Agents:—
F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

---

TENDERS Are Invited for the CONSTRUCTION of certain BUILDINGS at COLABA.

Plans can be seen and Specifications, Bills of Quantities, &c., obtained at the office of the Undersigned, on payment of FIVE RUPEES.

Tenders will be opened in the presence of such Individuals as may attend at 12 o'clock noon, on 22nd December, 1890.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

R. H. JENNINGS, Capt., R.E.,
For Executive Engineer, Bombay Dn, Military Works.
Executive Engineer's Office, Military Works Dn, Bombay.
6th Dec. 1890.

---

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
Dr. Cawusji Pestonji.
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, Esq.
H. D. Sethna, Esq.
Mahadhavdas Raghunathdas, Esq.
C. S. Devitre, Esq.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged ..... | 3,892 |
| A Well Wisher (through Mr. R. M. Chijgar) ..... | 75 |
| A Friend ..... | 25 |
| Mr. Kasrimbhai Nonsey ..... | 20 |
| Pandit Bassantram Brijnath ..... | 10 |
| Messrs. Postonji F. Bhaunagri, P. D. Mirja, D. D. Mirja, and C. S. Bhujwala, at Rs. 5 each ..... | 20 |
| Messrs. D. H. Engineer, and P. Byramji, at Rs. 3 each.. | 6 |
| Messrs. Vellji Sunderji, Byramjee Bomonji, Hormusji Dossabhai, C. J. Patel, and Karkaji, at Rs. 2 each.... | 10 |
| Messrs. L. Soondarji, A. M. Tobac, A. Zarathosti, A Parsi, K. D. Kama, B. Dajibhoy, R. A. Umrigar, and C. Aderji, at Re. 1 each ..... | 8 |
| Total Rupees.... | 4,066 |

K. M. HEERAMANECK,
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.

---

FOR SALE.

BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, BELONGING TO THE LATE SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY, Kt., C.S.I.

THE Executors of Sir Mungulduss Nathoobhoy invite OFFERS for the PURCHASE of this very desirable Bungalow and premises. The premises are in excellent repair, and have a magnificent view and considerable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, who will receive the offers.—Dated 8th December, 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors for the Executors.

---

FOR SALE.

ALL THOSE PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND OR GROUND, SITUATE AT TANNAH, BELONGING TO THE LATE SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY, Kt., C.S.I.

THE Executors of Sir Mungulduss Nathoobhoy invite OFFERS for PURCHASE of the abovementioned pieces of land at Tannah, containing about 21 acres 2 guntas.

The land is vacant and produces grass.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who will receive offers at their office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort—Dated 8th December, 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors for the Executors.

---

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium for 1862..... | £309,690 | 0 0 |
| " 1885..... | £983,156 | 0 0 |
| " 1888..... | £955,039 | 0 0 |
| " 1889..... | £1,104,173 | 16 10 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..... } £3,475,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874 ..... | £2,957,174 | 12 4 | 1884 ..... £5,348,407 9 2 |
| 1879 ..... | £4,290,595 | 15 1 | 1889 ..... £6,161,508 13 11 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS Are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 1,21,200 METRE GAUGE Wooden Sleepers (Teak 51,980, jungle-wood 69,220) removed from the late Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway and stacked at various stations between Nagpur and Rajnandgaon.

Tenders to be for lots of not less than 2,000 sleepers.

All Tenders should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

B. LESLIE,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

---

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 13. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby Given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1891:—

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th instant, for the election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 18th and 19th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Chairman.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 6th December, 1890.

---

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 14 LOTS of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 1,292 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent:—

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form, (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately, by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th December, 1890.

---

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1891.

The approximate quantities required per month are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cocoanut oil, best ..... | Say 2½ tons (two and half) tons. |
| Kerosine oil, Snow Flake, 150° ,, | 65 cases (sixty-five cases.) |
| Cotton Waste, No. 1..... ,, | 1½ tons (one and half) tons. |
| Tallow, country, clean..... ,, | 9 cwt. (nine cwts.) |

To be delivered FREE on Railway wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each item can be tendered for separately.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortage through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut oil casks to be returned FREE to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his office, Treacher's Buildings (FORT), up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, 15th December, 1890.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at this office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.

Bombay Agent's Office, Treacher's Buildings (FORT), 6th December, 1890.

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BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOADING AND UNLOADING CONTRACT FOR PAREL DEPOT, BOMBAY.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Friday, 19th December 1890, for the Loading, Unloading and Stacking of coal and other material, including the shunting and marshalling of wagons at the Parel Depot for a period of three years, commencing from 1st January 1891.

2. Forms of Tender and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. Tenders should be superscribed Tender for "Loading and Unloading at Parel Depot," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.

4. Government paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1890.

---

THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers. MR. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.

Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.

For Prices and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

---

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

---

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TICKETS.

FROM 13th to 31st December 1890, 1st and 2nd class Return tickets at a fare and a third will be issued for the holidays for distances of and over 200 miles.

2. Christmas holiday tickets between Bombay and Agra, Delhi and Ferozepore Cantonment will be issued at the following special rates:—

| | First class. Rs. a. p. | Second class. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Agra .. .. .. | 78 9 0 | 39 5 0 |
| Delhi .. .. .. | 80 0 0 | 40 0 0 |
| Ferozepore .. .. | 90 0 0 | 45 0 0 |

3. The holder of a Return ticket from any station south of Bandikui to Delhi can return via Agra or *vice versa*, and to Ferozepore via Delhi or Agra or *vice versa*.

4. Holiday tickets will be available for the return journey up to and including the 14th January 1891.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th November 1890.

---

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કૉરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.
ધી બૉંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1890, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1890.

---

IN Accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

## WANTED.

WANTED

A MESSMAN for the 2nd Battalion The King's Own Regiment, arriving at Ahmednugger towards the end of January. Copies of testimonials, with lists of charges and terms, to be sent to

THE OFFICERS' MESS PRESIDENT,
The King's Own Regiment, Kurrachee,
By the first week in January, 1891.

## FOR SALE.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers. Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

---

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.

Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

---

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

---

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. MAY 1890—2s. 6d., *Contains*:—A Secret Mission—The Prussian Monarchy and the Revolution of 1848. By Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.—Rathillet—The last of the Cannibal Chiefs.—Sikkim and Tibet.—Narcissus, By William Canton.—The Collector on the Prowl.—A Song of Love and May. By Peter Bayne, LL.D.—German Aims in East Africa.—A New View of Imperial Federation.—The Late Alexander Mackay, C.E.

SIKKIM AND TIBET. By H. H. RISLEY, Bengal Civil Service. See "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May, 1890.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for March and April, 1890

OPPOSITES. A Series of Essays on the Unpopular Sides of Popular Questions. By LEWIS THORNTON. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

*Summary of Contents*:—Forwards or Backwards.—Philosophy, Religious Thought, and the Bible.—Intellect and Morals.—Evolution.—Atheistic Christianity.—Spiritualism.—The Ancient Religions of the Future.—Gods and Women.—Politics.—Theology.—The Christ of Scripture.

MAMMA'S BLACK NURSE STORIES, West Indian FOLK-LORE. By MARY PAMELA-MILNE-HOME. With Six Full-page Tinted Illustrations. Small 4to, 5s.

IN THE DAYS OF THE DANDIES, By the late LORD LAMINGTON. Crown 8vo, 6s.

LOCKE. By A. CAMPBELL FRASER, D.C.L., LL.D, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, University of Edinburgh. Being the New Volume of "BLACKWOOD'S PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSICS." With Portrait. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE....., Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

---

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

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|---|---|
| BLOODHOUNDS ..... | £25 each. |
| DEERHOUNDS ..... | £20 " |
| MASTIFFS ..... | £20 " |
| BOARHOUNDS ..... | £20 " |
| BULL DOGS ..... | £20 " |
| BULL TERRIERS ..... | £10 " |
| FOX TERRIERS ..... | £10 " |
| IRISH TERRIERS ..... | £10 " |
| WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS..... | £20 " |
| WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS ..... | £10 " |

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

---

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed ..... | 50 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 40 0 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale ..... | 36 0 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale ..... | 32 0 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale ..... | 28 0 |

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

| | |
|---|---|
| ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND ..... | 23 0 |
| JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR ..... | 22 0 |
| LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS ..... | 20 0 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

---

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 13. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable na means of bringing the Advertisers' business to has notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English of any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Musjid Bunder. | Bhosawul Junction *ac* | Chindwara | Parus |
| Chinchpoogly | Sowda | Satari | Dapki |
| Parel Station | Nimborah | Shapura | Akola |
| Dadur | Raver | Mirganj (for Marble Rocks) | Boregaum |
| Sion | Khanapur | Nagpoor | Katipurna |
| Coorla | Khanapur | Hula Gate | Moortizapore |
| Ghat-Cooper | Chandnee | Budlapoor | Mohona |
| Bhandoop | Mandwa | Wangni | Moorna |
| Tannaha | Dongerkaum | Narel | Budnaira |
| Deewa | Bagmar | Chinchowli | Damergaum |
| Callian Junction *ab* | Khundwa*ab* | Kurjut *ab* | Poolgaum |
| Titwalla | Jawar | Padesdari | Dygaum |
| Khadawa'i | Beerh | Khandalla | Wurdah *b* |
| Wassind | Singaji | Lanowlee *a* | Pownar |
| Shapoor | Harsud | Karli | Sindee |
| Atgaum | Kirkeam | Kurkulla | Boree |
| Khurde | Bheringee | Tulligaon | Kapri |
| Kussarah *a* | Hurda *a* | Salaivadi | Salgaon |
| Egutpoora | Timoornee | Chinchwud | Jehwoor |
| Ghoteo | Pagdhal | Kirkee | Keim |
| Bailgaum | Sewnee | Poona*bdd* | Barsee Rd |
| Deolalee B. Siding | Dharam | Loonee | Marheh |
| Nassick Rd *a* | Khundi | Ooroolee | Unger |
| Kheirwadee | Dularia | Yeoat | Mohol |
| Niphar | Ktarsee (for | Kheirgaum | Packney |
| Nassulgaum | Hoshangabad) | Patus | Sholapur *ac* |
| Munmar | Bagra | Dhond *b* | Hoodgee |
| Nandgaum *a* | Semri | Borebail | Kurubgam |
| Naldongree | Sohagpore *ad* | Decksal and Kartrus | Doodnch |
| Chalisgaum | Paparia (for Pachmari) | Pomulwaree | Goodoor |
| Kujgaum | Bankeri | Warengaum | Goolburga |
| Galna | Babai | Nargaum | Shahabad *abe* |
| Pachora | Gadawara | Khankeer | Nulwar |
| Mujee | Bohanee | Mulkapoor | Yedashorry |
| Mussawuda | Kurelij (for Saugor) | BiswaBridge | Sydapore |
| Sisowlee | Nursingpore | Jullum*b* | Road |
| Julgaum | Kuruk Bail | Sheagaum *a* | Kistna |
| Bhadli | | | Chicksago |
| | | | Raichore |

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wady Junction | Nawandgi | Gulaguda | Hyderabad |
| Chitapore | Tandura | Shankarpalli | Secunderabad |
| Mulkid Gate | Dharur | Lingampallie | |
| Jram | Gangawaram | Musapetgate | |

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wadhwan Junc. *ac* | Botad | Chital | Dhoroji |
| City | Ningala | Laldhar | Jamjodhpur |
| Limbd | Ujaivar | Kunkavav | Jungad |
| Chuda | Dhola Junc. | Khakhari | Sihore |
| Rampur | Jelia | Vavd. | Vartej |
| Kundli | Dhasa | Jetpur | Ghadechi |
| | Lathi | Jetalsar | Bhavnagar |

a Refreshment Room.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 20 minutes for Dinner.

## INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL..... | M 6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | ,, 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | ,, 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ..... | ,, 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ..... | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | M 6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

---

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 | per annum | (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 | " | (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 | " | (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 | " | (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous. |

A

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Indian Banks | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 927 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 975 |
| Bank of Hindustan | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 915 |
| Exchange Banks. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | 400 | all! | 5 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Chartered Bank | 60,000 | 400 | 400 | 7 pr. ct. | 423 |
| Comp. Mercantile | 20,000 | 625 | 625 | 5 pr. ct. | 380 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr. ct. | -- |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 625 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 160 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 180 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 7 | 1,050xd |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 460 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 325 |
| Apollo | 720 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 205 |
| Bellary | 197 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs.140 | 375 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 135xd |
| Bombay Nat. Steam Manfg. Co. Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | -- | 505 |
| Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld | 200 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 90 |
| Colaba | 600 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 45 dvd | 380 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 120 | 1,325 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 120 | | | | |
| Fort | 400 | 200 | .. | Rs. 20 | 180 |
| French | 515 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 150 | 1,075 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 300 | 500 | all | 20 | 525xd |
| Hemraj Press Co. Ld | 450 | 450 | 450 | 30 | 450 |
| Hemraj Press Co. Ld | 750 | 100 | all | .. | 172½ |
| Khatgharee | 240 | 450 | 450 | 54 | 410 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld. | 800 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 60xd |
| Motisell Co | 2,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 432½ |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 15 | 165 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 540 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 95 |
| Prince of Wales | 600 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 375 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 50 | 120 | 500 |
| Swadeshi | 300 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,200 |
| Steel | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 510 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | .. | 210 |
| Volkart | -- | 1,000 | | Rs. 30 | 690 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | -- | £100 | All | 5 p.c. | 2,400 |
| P. B. & C. I. R. New Shares | -- | £ 18 | -- | do. | 400 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 212½ |
| BackBayBaths | 750 | 150 | 150 | 7½ | 180 |
| Badham Pile | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
| Bapty Bros. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 95 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 16,625 | 200 | 195 | 8 | 40 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 70 | 750 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 125 | 3,750 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 33½ | 935 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 59 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 825 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 400 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills. | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 11 | 180 |
| Empire Fire Insurance | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 7½ pr. ct. | 1,000 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | .. | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 11½ |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 250 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,100 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 75 exd |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 28½ | 220 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 80 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 45 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 70 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | -- | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 180 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 65 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 365 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | £8,000 | £1,000 | N dvd | 1,800 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | -- | 63 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 80 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | 100 | 100 & 20 | -- | 70 |
| Treacher and Co | 2,000 | 500 | all | 85 | 950 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 95 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | $25 | 25 | 5-8 | 11½ |
| Western India Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1400 |
| Alliance | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 500 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 73 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | ? pr. ct. | 500 |
| Bombay Dalled | 999 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 670 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 370 x |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 65 | 935 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 900 |
| Connaught Mills | 680 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 540 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 780 | 700 | 20 | 615 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 475 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 480 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,998 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 760 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 540 |
| Framjee Petit | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 470 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 100 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 800 |
| Hinguaghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 630 |
| Hewetts and Bullough's | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 535 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 785 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | .. | 365 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 930 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 540 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 345 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 235 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 790 |
| Jubilee Mills Co, Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 600 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 655 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 200 nom |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 560 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 175 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 880 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,870 |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 335 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 600 nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 50 | 1,195 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 115 |
| Mowarji Gouldas | 1,950 | 1,000 | £1,000 | 70 | 1,585 xd |
| Maharaja Mill save S & M Co. | 4,590 | 180 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 175 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 635 |
| Oriental | 5,235 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 370 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 10 |
| Presidency Mills Co. Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,040 x |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Shahjapore Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,325 |
| Soondeedas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 410 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 120 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,912 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 272½ |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 220 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 540 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 380 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 380 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 695 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 700 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,040 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 650 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 21-11 |
| China Leaf | " | 21-6 |
| Pekin Bar Gold, New | " | 20-14 nom. |
| Do. Old | " | 21 " |
| Australian Bar Gold 10% touch | " | 21-4 |
| English Sovereigns | " | 13-4 |
| Do. Dragons | " | 13-5 |
| Bar Silver 17 Bettereess | " | 100 |
| Bar Silver 17 Do. | " | 100-10 |
| Spoon Silver | " | 100 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Children's Carnival at the Skating Rink.
Song Service at the Methodist Church, Mazagon, 8 p.m.
Social Gathering, Y. M. C. A., 8-30 p.m.
Cathedral High Schools, Entertainment in the Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Taif (s), from Marmugao; Chickdale (s), Cardiff; and Ellora (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Deccan sailed yesterday for Mauritius.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 29th November, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 22,875 in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 29th November, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 27,326, in receipts

TIGER CUBS.—Two tiger cubs were yesterday morning brought in by the mail train from Jubbulpore, and removed from the Byculla to the Grant Road Station, consigned to a Native Chief in the north.

A DARING THIEF.—Whilst Baliya Sudu, a mill-hand, was asleep on his verandah, in Chinchpoogly Road, on Sunday night, he awoke finding some one violently wrench off a heavy, loose silver bangle, valued at Rs. 35, which he wore on his right arm.

TIME RECORDER.—Messrs. William Bell & Co., Bombay, agents for the Netherlands Fire Insurance Company, has favoured us with a copy of the diary calendar, issued in connection with that Insurance Office. It is an extremely useful and handy production and artistically designed.

MILL ACCIDENTS.—Pandu Babaji, a Hindu, aged 25, an operative of the Sun Mill, had his right hand fractured yesterday, by the revolving hand of a machine giving way and striking him forcibly.—Narayen Mahdu was also admitted into the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, his left arm having been fractured by the machinery while at work in the Land Company's Mill, Lower Colaba.

A BOY BURGLAR.—Mahomed Huree, aged 11, was at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, charged with entering a house by night and stealing 17 tickets, 3 keys, 1 nail-brush, and the chinese puzzle, of the value of 9 annas. The boy admitted the charge, and added that he hid himself in a bag overnight, till discovered in the morning. He was ordered to receive ten stripes with a light rattan.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE NULL BAZAAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a man, named Cassum Abdulla, aged 30, was charged by Inspector Greyhurst, with picking the pocket of Luxmon Babaji, on Sunday last, in the Null Bazaar. Accused had just secured a purse when he was seized and made over to the police by the complainant, having already undergone one sentence for theft, his Worship sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of November last there were 92 bullocks, 43 horses, and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of November 53 bullocks, 41 horses, and 20 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 59 bullocks, 35 horses, and 13 dogs were discharged from the hospital, 6 cases among bullocks, 11 cases among horses, and 10 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—Vishram Bhowa, aged 20, and Bika Budu, aged 25, two bricklayers, were last Saturday whitewashing a house at Parel Road, Byculla, when the scaffolding on which they were standing gave way and they fell at a distance of twelve feet. They fortunately escaped, the former with only a sprained ankle and the latter with the dislocation of his right shoulder blade; both being immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND.—We are requested by the treasurer of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund to remind our readers that the season of Christmas being again at hand, donations will be most thankfully received by him, "to be spent in giving the many poor, who need special help, some little extra comfort and assistance at this season, when happy homes are rejoicing and remembering God's mercies to them." Donations may be sent to the treasurer, Church Mission House, Girgaum.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, a European, named William Healy, was charged by Constable Unkles, with being a vagrant. Prisoner stated he had formerly served as a railway guard on one of the railways in the Madras Presidency, and had come to Bombay since leaving Nagpur, after unsuccessful endeavours to obtain employment on the Bengal-Nagpur Line. The Magistrate directed the prisoner to be admitted to the Government Workhouse.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture | The King's Lieutenant...Emin Tibl. |
| Gavotte | Secret Love ...Risch. |
| Finale | La Favorite ...Donizetti. |
| Valse | The River of Years ...Liddell. |
| Fantasia | Patience ...Sullivan. |
| Quadrille | Arcadia ...Coote. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOOTBALL.—A football match was played last evening on the Cooperage between the Rovers and a team from the Gloucestershire Regiment, resulting in the former scoring one goal to the garrison's nil. Both teams played loosely, and the forwards lacked combination and passing. The Rovers' maintained a persistent attack on their opponents' goal, who fought hard after losing a goal to equalise matters, but unsuccessfully. It is to be hoped that in the coming tournament, which opens to-morrow evening, local teams will devote their attention to passing and look to combination. The tournament should prove interesting from the fact of its being the first in Bombay.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the Baronet and Xavier's College Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a win for the former by 49 runs. The Xavier's Club in their first innings scored 91. The chief contributors were Messrs. N. Sukla, 22, H. Patel 18, K. Saklat 18, and Manek Chichgar 14. The Baronet Club in their first venture scored 140. The top-scorers were Messrs. Dadisett 29, J. Darcowalla 28, D. B. Tapia 24, and A. Bharucha 20. Messrs. Tapia and A. Bharucha from the Baronet side, and P. Chichgar, H. Patel, and Saklat from the Xavier side bowled remarkably well. The leading feature of the match was the excellent catch made by Mr. P. D. Patel.

THE DANGERS OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—Inspector Stanford, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, charged Cassum Mehta, a merchant, before Mr. Richardson, with driving in a rash and furious manner along the Hornby Road, on Sunday. The consequence of this rash action on the part of the prisoner through a crowded thoroughfare was that serious injury was inflicted to a young lad. Although Cassum escaped arrest at the time he was secured later on in the Fort. The bolting of the horse, which got beyond control, was put forward by the accused as being the unavoidable cause of the accident. His Worship convicted Cassum on the evidence adduced, and fined him Rs. 20, five of which were awarded to the injured lad as compensation.

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL AT THE RINK.—The first fancy dress carnival of the season for children takes place at the Rink to-night, and if it prove anything like those which have gone before, should prove a treat to the older patrons as well as the youngsters. The programme prepared for the evening is an attractive one. After a grand march and some general skating there will be some races for the children: first a half mile race for girls under 14; one for girls under 12, a race of ½ mile for boys, and a 5 lap couple race. Then "Professor" Verboeck, who has already appeared at the rink this season, will give an exhibition of fancy trick and scientific skating on stilts two feet high, and finally general skating will be allowed from half-past ten till midnight for the older members of the assembly. It should be added that free admission, together with the use of skates, will be granted to all those in fancy costume.

HEAVY FINE FOR ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, a contractor, named Suleiman Haji Ali, was charged under section 323 I. P. C. on the 5th ultimo, with causing hurt to a Purdasee, named Sitaram Govind. Mr. DeSouza defended the accused, and Mr. Dalvi represented the complainant. It would appear that on the date in question several people were engaged repairing a house on the Parel Road. Some altercation between two batches ensued, when the accused urged on his party and threw a tile at the accused, striking him on the mouth and cutting his upper lip severely. After evidence had been recorded his Worship remarked that there was not the slightest doubt but that the hurt had been caused, and the accused should undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months if he failed to pay a fine of Rs. 200. A compensation of Rs. 25 on the motion of Mr. Dalvi was granted to complainant for injury, &c., sustained.

SPECIAL AND EVANGELISTIC SERVICE.—A special and evangelistic service was held as announced at the Methodist Chapel, Grant Road, at half-past eight last Sunday evening, when addresses were made by General McCausland and Mr. W. Hind Smith, the Secretary to the National Council of the British Y. M. C. Association. Mr. Smith announced that he would inaugurate a Native Christian Young Men's Association in the General Assembly's Institute, Kalabadevi, as he believed the time had arrived for this extension of the work. General McCausland spoke of the revival meeting he had the pleasure of participating in lately in England and in Bangalore, and earnestly hoped there would be a survival of the recent revival blessing of the Rev. Mr. Haslam's recent special mission. Colonel Major spoke of the continued benefits accruing from Mr. Haslam's labours in Poona. Among those present were Mr. Conder, the President, and Mr. F. Clarke, the Secretary, of the local Y. M. C. Association. The Rev. J. E. Robinson concluded the meeting with prayer.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.—A public meeting of the Hindus of different castes was held at Thakurdwar, on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the desirability of taking steps to protest against the proposals of Hindu social reform which Mr. Malabari and the reformers are trying to induce the Government to bring about by means of legislation. About 500 people attended the meeting. After speeches from three or four gentlemen the meeting unanimously adopted the resolution of appointing a deputation to wait upon Mr. Vurjewandass Madhowdass, the well-known gentleman and shettia of Bombay, to request him to call a general meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay at an early date to carry out the above object. Mr. Waman Shastri Islampurker, a learned pundit, presided. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, and especially when he proposed cheers to be given in honour of Raja Sir T. Mahadavarao for taking side with the religious Hindus at a time when his help was necessary. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

OPENING OF A HIGH SCHOOL AT PATTAN.—Some time ago the leading citizens of Pattan, Kadi Division, memorialised H. H. the Maharaja Sayaji Rao to raise the local Anglo-Vernacular School to the status of a High School owing to the fact that the city was not within easy reach of such an institution. His Highness was pleased to give the necessary permission, and the opening ceremony was performed in the presence of the principal officers and citizens of the city and Mr. Gopaldhar, the representative of the Desai family. Mr. Pestonji, son of the late Chief Justice of Baroda, presided, and Mr. G. N. Kazi, B.A., who has been appointed head-master of the school, spoke of the great advantages of such an institution, and requested the hearty co-operation of all citizens in his work. Mr. Dashrathlal, a local poet, sang some appropriate verses written for the occasion, and Mr. Shanbhudhar also spoke on the progress of education in their city. The distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar* terminated the proceedings.

INCURRING THE PENALTY OF A BAD EXAMPLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cobb charged Jelika, a Mahomedan girl of twelve, and her mother Katija, the child, with stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 36, and her mother, with receiving and assisting in the commission of the offence. In this case it appears the child of Ayub Khan, the complainant, was playing outside her house in the street with a number of other children. On returning inside the father missed the ornament and from the information of some neighbours he was induced to inform the police regarding the theft. As a result of the police investigations the necklace was traced to a Marwaree's shop in Bengaleepoora, where the mother of the girl had pawned it for Rs. 17, after her child had taken it to her. It was asserted that the girl was induced to commit the offence at the instigation of her mother. Mother and daughter wept bitterly before the Magistrate and pleaded for mercy. The little girl said it was all her fault. She found the necklace in the street, but did not steal it. The prosecution was in a position to produce witnesses who had seen the necklace stolen from the complainant's child. His Worship convicted the mother and sentenced her to undergo one month's imprisonment. The youth of the child was taken into consideration and she was discharged, there being reason to believe that she had been tutored by her mother to commit the offence.

THE ANTONIO DE SILVA'S ANGLO-PORTUGUESE SCHOOL.—We are requested to publish the following notes on the report of the Government Inspector, Mr. Giles, on his inspection for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—"I tested six out of the eight standards in the school in various subjects, and was much struck with the intelligent and thorough results that I obtained in each case. The work tested was new work on which they had been engaged for one month only, and I may say that in no case did I meet with general failure or even weakness, while there were on the contrary classes in which the knowledge appeared to me to be above the average, as for example Standard VI. in history and geography, and Standard VIII. in general intelligence. I also noticed that there was a smartness and alacrity throughout the school, which could only be the result of careful and systematic teaching. At the same time I noted that the manners of the children were very good. On the whole, and considering the class from which the children are drawn, I am of opinion that the school is an excellent and efficient institution, and worthy of the fine building in which it is placed. The school now teaches all the eight standards, and the grant that it receives is probably less than would be earned on a re-assessment. "1890-91: I tested several classes of the school in various subjects and append short notes as follows:—Standard VI.—Geography, excellent; Note-books, good. Standard IV.—Dictation, good; recitation, good. Standard III.—Reading, good; recitation, good; copy-books, excellent. Standard II.—Arithmetic, very good, and the examples quickly worked Standard I.—(*a*) Tables and spelling, good. Standard. I. (*b*)—Reading, good; there was in every class that I visited a smartness and thoroughness about the work which was eminently satisfactory. I may say without exaggeration that my inspection was greatly assisted by the promptness and accuracy of the boys in replying to my questions. Their manners and discipline were excellent, and there was every evidence that the school is in a high state of efficiency and under excellent management.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—From an early hour yesterday morning many hundreds of Parsees of all rank and stations in life assembled at the Tardeo residence of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on the occasion of the funeral of his wife, Bai Heerabai, who died the preceding evening. In the public road, opposite to the bungalow, and for some considerable distance off, were drawn up all the mill-hands, men, women, and children, working at the Ripon Manufacturing Company's Mills, of which Mr. Byramjee is the agent, and which were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The line of carriages of those who attended the funeral ceremonies extended also over a considerable distance, so that the Commissioner of Police had very properly detailed a special party of police officers to keep the roads clear on the occasion. The garden-grounds of Mr. Byramjee's bungalow, which were temporarily covered with a canopy, afforded accommodation to and were filled by a vast assemblage of visitors, while in the extensive lower verandah of the building seats were provided for all the leaders of the Parsee community, among whom were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, M. H. Cama, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee D. Bootee, Messrs. Dhanjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Perozshah M. Jeejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Ardasir F. Moos, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, &c. All the leading high priests and a large number of minor priests were also in attendance. Among the chief mourners were Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and his son, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a cousin of the deceased, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Bomonjee, and Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, brothers of the deceased, Messrs. Fomonjee Dinshaw Petit, N. A. Moos, and Framjee Hormusjee Allibless, her sons-in-law, &c. The funeral *corteye*, which extended over a considerable length, started from the bungalow soon after 9 a.m., on its way to the Tower of Silence, which were reached in about half an hour, and where the usual funeral ceremonies were performed.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

## HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 3rd instant R. Raghunath Rao has attempted to answer my letter in reference to the marriage of Brahmin girls. One is surprised to see the boldness of the gentleman in considering himself to be the only person possessing a real knowledge of the Hindu Shastras and calling others ignorant and capable of being deceived by the wily priest. He must, however, remember that there are many among the educated class as competent as he thinks himself to be to understand the Hindu Shastras, to think and form their opinions on them. They do not require any light from him to remove the darkness of their ignorance of the Shastras. In his letter the writer has first cited several authorities from the Vedas, Sutras, and Purans in reference to the full development of a girl before marriage which I shall separately consider. I must, however, observe that Vedic allegories and legendary stories from the Purans will not avail in this matter. The writer's reference to the anecdote in the Mahabharata of an old woman is very amusing. That worthy lady with wrinkled cheeks married the day before her death became a young and beautiful woman during the night and died the next day. The Shastras as such have no place for such idle stories. Their chief function is to enjoin what you must do; what you must not do; what you may or may not do under certain circumstances. They have prescribed in clear language the age at which a girl should be married. Mr. Raghunath Rao then cites Dhanvantari as his authority. But it is really a matter of surprise that the writer with all his profound knowledge of the Shastras should not know that Dhanvantari is not recognised as an authority in religious matters. He is no Smritikar or lawgiver. His word may carry weight in medicine; but he has no voice in religion. Marriage is a religious duty. A medical man, therefore, has nothing to do with it. Dhanvantari can not prescribe the age at which a girl should be married. He tells you at what age cohabitation is desirable. The Shastras also do not allow it earlier. According to them it is only possible when a man is at least 22 or 24 and the woman 15.

Your correspondent further says that there are no special rules for Brahman girls and that there is no Shastras which allows a later age to girls other than the Brahmin. But I do maintain that there is a special rule for the marriage of Brahmin girls, and the Shastras do allow a later age to girls other than the Brahmin. I have already stated in my last letter that of the eight forms of marriage the first four and especially the first, namely, Brahma, is prescribed for Brahmins alone. Gandharva or Rakshas is allowed to Kshatriyas and Rakshas or Asura to Vaishyas and Sudras, the eight being altogether condemned. The Brahma form as described by Manu is:—That form of marriage is called Brahma in which the father calls to his house the bridegroom, possessed of knowledge and respectability, and having honoured him and endowed him with gifts gives over his daughter to him. It is needless to say absolutely requires both the bride and the bridegroom to be of full age. In the Rakshas and Asura forms the young bride is carried away by force. Your correspondent next adds that my statement "that Manu, Yajnavalkya, Parashara, and others have prescribed the age for marriage of Brahmin girls from 8 to 12 or at the most before puberty" is untrue and misleading. This assertion is certainly presumptuous. What is untrue and misleading? Does he mean the authorities given by me from eight different recognised Hindu law-givers are all forgeries? He dare not say so. He has virtually accepted them; but he says that they do not single out Brahmin girls and prescribe a different age for them. If your correspondent is pleased to impose on the Kshatriyas and others also the same limit of age for marriage I do not care. Let him do so though it is wrong and can be proved to be so. My point that a Brahmin girl, according to the Shastras must be married before puberty is gained all the same. The writer further contends that what I have said, namely, "that a Brahmin girl is not independent; she is not to select her husband"; is no Hindu Shastra. See what Manu says about this:—Since a woman is protected in childhood (before marriage) by her father, in youth by her husband, in old age by her son, no independence can be allowed to her. Is this Hindu or Mahomedan Shastra? As for self-selection the very forms of marriage mentioned above, namely, Brahma and Gandharva and the very heavy responsibility placed on the shoulders of the father to marry his daughter before a particular time clearly shows to whom it is allowed. The writer next tries to take the benefit of my statement, namely, "If a girl is not given in marriage at the proper time by her father, she may choose her own husband even until three years after puberty" and says, "Does not this prove that marriage after puberty is valid?" I say, yes, it is valid, but under unavoidable circumstances. It is an exception and no rule. It is allowed because a girl through no fault of hers may not be ruined. But the father for having failed in his duty is punished all the same with the taint of the guilt of having committed the worst of sins. Even under the present law persons are exempted from punishment for crimes committed under certain circumstances. But this privilege is not allowed to all offenders.—Yours, &c.,

BALVANT RAMCHANDRA SAHASRABUDDHE.
7th December, 1890.

(***This correspondence must now cease.—ED. *B. G.*)

## THE UNIVERSITY AND THE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a public service in publishing a notice which shows how others than students are responsible for the results of the annual examinations held by our University. The Syndicate, you will be surprised to hear, are not free from blame. This year they have prescribed for the Senior B. A. "Habeeb-o-Sear," a book which can be had nowhere. The public will also be interested to learn that no lectures will be delivered this month in a prominent Bombay College, in History and Science to the Senior B. A. Class.—Yours, &c.,

A HARDWORKED STUDENT.

## ALLEGED THEFT BY MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, Inspector McCormack charged Bapu, a Municipal Maistry, and Soba, a Muccadum, under sections 381 and 109 I.P.C. with the theft of a quantity of junglewood, valued at Rs. 10. Mr. DeSouza represented the first and Mr. Sealy the second accused. Road Inspector Edulji Muncherji appeared on behalf of the Municipality. It would appear that the Parel Road, at Supari Baugh, is being widened, and this necessitates the felling of trees, the wood of which is stored at Dadur for fuel for the steam rollers. This wood has been mysteriously disappearing of late; and the accused was suspected of selling the timber to a Bania firewood contractor in Supari Baugh. A watch being set, the wood which disappeared last was traced to this contractor, the accused being alleged to have sold it to him.

Mr. De Souza, on behalf of his client, urged unimpeachable honesty on the part of him as an old servant of the Corporation who had completed 27 years service. According to the prosecution the second accused gave the police the clue and as it were cut his own throat. There was no identity of the wood. The Municipal Engineer said it was babul; while others held it to be betelnut, cocoanut, pine, &c.

Mr. Sealy observed that if his client was the informant he ought to be rewarded. The wood looked well-seasoned and must be last year's stock. The Municipality annually sold such wood by auction. There was no mark, kind, or age of the timber to help identity. The Baniah was really the thief and he ought to exchange places with his client. The police charged the accused as it would more readily be believed that such menials were guilty of theft. The wood was sawn into pieces and the Baniah had the sawing apparatus in his depot. The man had apparently hood-winked the police.

The case was at this point adjourned till to-day.

A VERY ingenious mode of preserving draught beer fresh and brisk, writes the *Deccan Times*, has been discovered in the Hyderabad Club. Hitherto the experience has been that after a cask has been tapped for two or three days, the beer becomes flat and carries no "head." This comes from the fact that each time a glass is drawn off, the spill has to be taken out. It occurred to Mr. Yates—who we regret to hear will soon be leaving Hyderabad—that if a continual supply of carbonic acid gas could be poured into the cask, the beer would remain fresh. Accordingly a communication was made by means of an india rubber tube between the spill-hole of the cask and a disused soda-water machine, by means of which a continual supply of carbonic acid gas was furnished to the cask. No other air can enter by the spill, as this tube is never removed. The cask has now been open for more than three weeks, and the beer is as fresh and brisk as ever. When drawn it carries a head of foam as it does in England.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain F Beard sailed yesterday, for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 90 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Tait, 878 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Marmagao (Dec. 6), with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday; from Calcutta with a general cargo; and Mr Wilkinson, Mr Roger and 50 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Chicklade, 1,554 tons Captain E Collingwood, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff (Nov. 9), with a cargo coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W & A Graham & Co.

THE steam-ship Albion, 649 tons, Captain

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 4, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 3-8. Do. Gold beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on the Best Site, near the Post Office. Every attention paid to Visitors. Charges moderate. Board and Lodging excellent. Apply MANAGER, Lanowli Hotel, Lanowli.

BOARD and LODGING for Single Gentlemen or Married Couple. Good Table. Terms very reasonable.—3, Colaba Causeway.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Large Airy Apartments, Available for Families and Bachelors. Terms Moderate.

FOR SALE.—Grey Arab Galloway, Quiet but fast, age 7; good riding horse; goes well in harness. Price Rs. 175.—Mr. Mackay, 10, Church Gate Street.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Ices, Wines, Spirits of the best Quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, 25 Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Best Presents in Plated-ware, specially imported (for 'Xmas Season; also Leather Goods, such as Albums, Hand-bags, Writing Desks, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW, at No. 101, Nepean Sea Road, Captain Townsend's Valuable Furniture, Kap's Pianoforte, to be sold on Wednesday, 10th December.

THE Reasons Why MOTIVALA'S Preparations, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Dysentrodyne, Diarrhœa Drops, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder have succeeded, are that they are Cheap, Efficacious, and Harmless. See hand-bills for opinions of the Press, Medical, and Lay Certificates from Europeans and Natives. Manufacturer S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

WANTED, A MOUNTER and SPOTTER. Apply BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Photographers, Bombay.

WANTED, A CAPITALIST to Buy Our settled business with Rs. 45,000. A very very good concern, will give about Rs. 175 per cent. For particulars apply to "Z," care of this Paper.

WANTED, 1st Class ENGINEER for a small steamer in January. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 250. Apply to "G," care of this Paper.

BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—"B," care of this Office.

CRICKET AND TENNIS SETS by Shaw and Shrewsbury, A Small Consignment FOR SALE, at Maker's Prices. Apply, MURCOTT, PRICE & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Puddings, and Mince-Meat, &c., &c. To avoid Disappointment please REGISTER your ORDERS at PEARSE'S, 7 Church Gate Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well-Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper, N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—Pair, Well-Bred GALLOWAYS, 13-3, Dark Bays. Trained to Double and Single Harness and Saddle. Age about 6 years, believed sound. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "F.," care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Parisian, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

JUST RECEIVED.—'Xmas Stock of Boots and Shoes, Tan Colour, and a Variety of Fancy Shoes of Latest Fashions and Style; also Steel Travelling Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and Sundry Goods at Moderate Prices. An early inspection is invited.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE and BROS.' SHOP, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIANS with Harmonish cluck work and damppers with 8 bells.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 2 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. R. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Bedur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been reviewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST LANDED, ex "Nowshera," a shipment of 320 HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowli Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms, as usual. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA, PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS,

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OF THE NEW SEASON.

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FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

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PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

None are genuine unless signed by me.

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SERVANTS' CLOTHING!

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!!

FOR

BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS AND BLANKETING,

Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.

APPLY TO THE

ELGIN MILLS,

CAWNPORE.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.,

*Complete and easy reference.*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8.

THE latest commercial and financial news to hand through Reuter was included in our report under Saturday evening's date, and our advices this evening are mainly of a local character.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office... | Dec. | Rs. | 56,107 |
| " " Branches ... | " | " | 8,55,431 |
| Other Deposits ..... | Inc. | " | 43,40,652 |
| Government Securities ..... | " | " | 9,67,439 |
| Loans ..... | " | " | 9,65,053 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | " | " | 4,87,226 |
| Cash with other Banks ..... | Dec. | " | 1,09,972 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | Inc. | " | 12,72,181 |

Though less than half of what was shown at the close of the previous week, the increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon was still some 12¾ lakhs, the balance on Saturday having been nearly 595 lakhs. A glance at the figures which we give above for comparison, however, will show that the falling off in the trade demand for Money had been much greater during the past week than in the preceding, when it was represented by 15½ lakhs; for though there had been an increase of nearly five lakhs on Bills Discounted, and over 9½ lakhs more than in the previous week was out in Loans, the large addition of 43½ lakhs to Private Deposits made the net diminution in trade requirements not far from 29 lakhs, the difference between this amount and the increase in the Cash Balance being accounted for by a decrease in Public Deposits, and a larger amount in Government Securities. Trade remains sluggish in all its branches; and the arrivals of the new crop of Cotton continue to be much smaller than they were at the same time last year, the deficiency being represented in money by some 70 lakhs.

COTTON has remained quiet in tone to-day, and only a small business has been transacted; but prices generally have been quoted as before. The day's purchases, which sum up under 2,000 bales, have consisted of a few hundred bales of Bengal, at Rs. 161-76; the rest being Oomra varieties, say Pachora, at Rs. 176; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 190½; Julgaum, at Rs. 180; Oojein, at Rs. 174; Nugger, at Rs. 185; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 172; and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 188 per candy.

As was feared would be the case from the state of the weather here in the latter part of last week, telegraphic advices to hand to-day report that rain had fallen over a portion of the Cotton area, say in some of the districts of the Bengal and Oomra circles, the fall registered ranging from 3 inches at Delhi, to ·06 cents at Khangaum. In the former district, the picking of the crop was likely to be delayed, and at Barsee, where ·09 cents had fallen, the plants were seriously damaged, and early arrivals will show black leaf. In addition to ·68 cents of rain at Beawar, there had been hailstorms in that district; but no report of damage comes from there or from any other part where rain had fallen; and advices are still favourable from the Broach and Dhollera circles, while at Dhulia, in the Oomra circle, where there had been a slight drizzle, the crop was excellent.

WHEAT.—In view of latest advices from the home markets, the feeling here continues quiet, and very little fresh business has transpired to-day; but dealers maintain their previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market, and Linseed has given way in price half an anna, our quotation being now Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 4,210 | bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 27,736 | cwt. |
| Linseed ..... | 2,902 | " |
| Gingelly ..... | 5,587 | " |
| Poppy Seed ..... | 1,653 | " |
| Ground Nuts ..... | 500 | " |
| Castor Seed ..... | 996 | " |

EXCHANGE has been very dull all day, and closed weak at a decline of ⅛d. in 3 months' sight Credits from the opening rate. Bank Demand was first quoted at 1s. 6⅝d. ready, and a good deal was reported to have been taken at the rate which afterwards dropped 1-16d., and another 1-16d. later on; but Merchants' Bills have been out of the market again. Forward quotations at the close were 1s. 6⅝d. for Bank Demand, for January; and 1s. 6⅞d. for Credits for January, and 1s. 6¾d. for February delivery, ready rates being as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ..... | 1s. 6 5-16 to ⅜d. | per rupee. | |
| Do. | Telegraphic .. ... | 1s. 6⅛d. | " |
| Do. | 3 months' sight... | 1s. 6 9-16d. to ½d. | " |
| Credits | do. ..... | 1s. 6⅝d. | " |
| Francs | do. ..... | 1·96¼ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been little fresh business passing in this market to-day either for Money or Account; but the tone has been firm, and this afternoon some advance rates were established. Four per cents. having closed at 103¼ for cash; 103½ for the 5th January, and 103 3-16 for the February account.

SHARES.—The feeling in Cotton Mill shares to-day has been in favour of sellers, and we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas and Manockjee Petit at our quotations. Press shares are quiet and unchanged; as also are miscellaneous shares generally.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa left here to-day.

COLOMBO, DEC. 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene left for Bombay this afternoon.

The P & O. Company's s. s. Pekin arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, DEC. 8.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah ..... 4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been easier.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 6d.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account... | 96⅛ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes ..... | 95¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 79¼ |
| 4½ per cent. " ..... | 82¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... | 107¼ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 48 |

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 8th December, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | 8 | 11 | 33 a.m. | 1 | 46 |
| Teheran ..... | 8 | 1 | 56 p.m. | ... | 22 |
| Suez ..... | 8 | 2 | 35 p.m. | ... | 23 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 8th December, 1890.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ..... | 1 | 12 | ... | 3 |
| " Karrachee ... | ... | 22 | ... | 4 |
| " Madras ..... | ... | 32 | ... | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 77·0 |

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 74·4 |
| 10 a.m... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 79·0 |
| 2 p.m... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82·1 |
| 4 p.m... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80·8 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BROACH.

BIRTH.

DUGGAN—December 7, at the Dean, Broach, the wife of H. J. Duggan, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MORRIS—December 8, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the wife of Dermot Morris, of a son.

DEATH.

GAZDAR—December 8, at his residence, 30, Karelwady, Panday's Chawl, Nesserwanji Dhunjibhoy, (brother-in-law of Mr. Jehangirsha Nanabhoy Gazdar,) Head Foreman, Prince's Dock, G. I. P. R. Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CADELL—November 30, at Bareilly, the wife of Allan Cadell CS, of a son.

CROOKE—November 30, at Mirzapur, the wife of W Crooke, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

LEE—November 27, at 31, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Harry Lee, prematurely of twin sons.

DEATHS.

JAMES—December 5, at Negapatam, Esme, beloved only child of John Polglase James, and Emily Annie, his wife.

LEE—November 27, at 31, Chowringhee, the twin sons of Harry and Alice Lee.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1890.


THE Bombay Salt Act of 1890 has not been many months in operation before it has received from the High Court what cannot be regarded as other than severe condemnation. We reported last week a judgment by Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons on a reference by the District Magistrate of Kanara of a decision by a second-class magistrate in that district under section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act. Two women had been charged with "manufacturing" salt, and had for that offence been fined, one of them ten rupees with eight days' rigorous imprisonment in default, and the other fifteen rupees, or ten days' imprisonment. In one case, that of the woman Deoka, the accused was found in possession of three tolas of salt. There was no proof of her having illegally obtained it, and her own account of the matter was that her child had poured water into the pot in which the salt was kept, and melted it. Not wishing to lose it she put the brine upon the fire and evaporated the water, thus producing dry salt. The other case, that of the woman Malamma, was in some respects similar. The woman had bought some dirty salt in the bazaar, and in order to clean it, she dissolved it in water and treated it as Deoka had treated hers. Now the section of the Act under which the women were proceeded against is as follows :—"Whoever, in contravention of this Act, or of any rule or order made under this Act, or of any license or permit obtained under this Act, manufactures, removes, or transports salt; excavates, collects or removes natural salt or salt earth; and whoever, except in the exercise of some power, or the discharge of some duty conferred or imposed upon him under this Act, or any other enactment at the time in force, receives or without lawful excuse retains, contraband salt, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be contraband salt; shall for every such offence be punished with fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or with imprisonment, which may extend to six months, or with both."

These are formidable injunctions to hurl at the head of these poor Kanarese women who were guilty of nothing worse than making a few handfuls of salt which had come properly into their possession. And yet there is no reason for disputing that they had brought themselves under the operation of the sub-section which prohibits "manufacture" of salt by people who have no license for that purpose. The High Court held in both cases that the heating of the brine and the evaporation of the liquid part of it amounted to manufacture within the meaning of the Act. The explanatory section defines manufacture to include "every process by which salt is separated from brine or earth or any other liquid or substance, and also every other process for the purification or refinement of salt." Mr. Woodward, the District Magistrate of Kanara, had suggested an escape from the iron rigidity of the Act by pointing out that the Salt Act is fiscal, and is meant for the protection of the revenue, and as the salt was in both cases presumed to have paid duty, no loss to the revenue could apply, so that the purposes of the Act could not be deemed to have been defeated. There was again the possible contention that the Act in declaring that the term manufacture "includes" certain processes, does not mean that these processes necessarily amount to manufacture. The High Court, however, seems to have preferred avoiding all subtleties of interpretation, and, taking section 47 as it stands, in connection with the prohibition of unlicensed "manufacture" as defined in Section 3, they held that both cases came within the Act. But the penalties imposed by the second-class magistrate were held to be excessive and wholly disproportionate to the offence. In Deoka's case, the fine was reduced to an anna, with one hour's imprisonment in default. In the other case the fine was reduced to eight annas, or one day's simple imprisonment. It is evident, however, that the Bench were conscious of the purely technical nature of their judgment. Mr. Justice Birdwood uses one expression in his judgment which has already been seized by the native press as a test for an indictment of the Salt Act which we cannot regard as without warrant. The penalty inflicted by the magistrate, he said, was excessive and wholly disproportionate to the character of the offence, "especially as the Act has only come into force recently, and contains a new definition of the word 'manufacture,' which will apparently convert into crimes some perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes." Much as it is to be regretted that the Court could not see its way to a quashing of the conviction in both cases, it has done a public service in thus impressively indicating the mischief that lurks in some provisions of the Act. The judicature, indeed, is once again proving that it can safeguard popular liberty even when ordinary and accredited methods of criticism have failed.

It is a remarkable illustration of the ineffectiveness of the criticism to which the Act was subjected as it passed through the Legislative Council that the particular sub-section in which Mr. Justice Birdwood sees so much potential mischief and oppression lurking was passed *sub silentio*. An attempt was made by an unofficial member to get the sub-section which defines "salt" limited to "table-salt," and then, this failing, the next section was proceeded with. The Bill was also subjected to criticism at the Provincial Conference at Poona last year; but the only provisions to which exceptions were taken were those which bring the earth-salt under restriction, and those which relate to the regulation of salt works. We may add, with regretful candour, that if the criticism in Council was so ineffective, there was little in the journalistic discussion of the Bill which was of greater value. Under these circumstances the public are the more indebted to the High Court for a judgment which, if it does not satisfy the demands of abstract justice, at least brings a serious defect in the Act into prominent notice. The judgment demands the serious attention of Government. If it properly interprets the provisions of the Act it is difficult to assign a limit to the harshness which may be exercised under it. One of the simplest household operation has been made a penal offence by this rigid definition of unlicensed manufacture, and the Salt Act becomes an engine of oppression. If the unsuspected provisions of the Act prove in operation to be so exceedingly unsatisfactory, what are we to expect from others, the demerits of which were patent enough to challenge the criticism of the by no means vigilant opponents of the Bill in Council? The prohibition against excavating salt-earth without a licence from the Collector is one which has been from the first looked on with suspicion. It is entirely new to the salt law of this Presidency, and is understood to have been introduced only because of an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the department to prosecute a woman in Sind for taking away a quantity of salt-earth. What was no offence under the Act of 1873 has been made an offence by the Act of 1890, and the action of the authorities in these Kanara cases warrants us in believing that the provisions against the removal of salt-earth will not be forgotten for lack of use. It was pleaded during the discussion of the Bill that the agriculturists would be protected by rules to be issued under Government order against any such application of the Act as would interfere with their legitimate operations. But what faith can there be in such assurances when other provisions of the Act are being so applied that the mere preparation for domestic use of salt legitimately bought and on which duty has been paid is treated as a penal offence? After this we can never feel that any consideration of the legitimacy of an operation will stand between the poor man and the department. The chief opponent of the salt-earth clause in Council was the Hon. Mr. Behechardas, who spoke with the advantage of an unrivalled acquaintance with the facts of agricultural life in Guzerat Earth impregnated with salt, he said, was so common, and its excavation for innumerable purposes connected with agriculture so indispensable, that we could imagine few hardships greater than would be caused by the imposition of unnecessary restrictions on its excavation. The prohibition against its removal had been dispensed with hitherto, and it was scarcely an answer to say that it was in operation in other provinces, in some of which, as in the North-West Provinces, the earth is often so impregnated with salt-earth that salt can be extracted from it without trouble. Mr. Richey, in defending this particular provision, expressed himself as at a loss to see how any one could suppose that the legitimate use of land for agricultural or any other purpose would be interfered with by it. But we can conceive of no operation of agriculture which could be more legitimate than the simple domestic operation for which those poor women in Kanara have been fined, and which the High Court, despite its obvious sense of the inequitableness of this particular provision of the Act, have held to come strictly within its prohibition. It is late in the day to be vigilant and critical in regard to a measure which first saw the light in 1888, and which the public have certainly had ample opportunity for examining. Now, however, that the High Court have shown what large potentialities of oppression lurk in it, there ought to be little need to insist upon the necessity of carefully watching the way in which it is being carried out.

THE visit of the Czarewitch, as we anticipated would be the case, is proving something of a mystery to some of the native papers. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* cannot understand it anyhow, advises its countrymen to deport themselves with care, and lays particular stress upon the Indian Princes not having "any private talk with our honoured guest." It thinks that the Czarewitch will be "not the worst possible agent" for serving the Russian Government, for he will have access to places where a simple agent will find it impossible to penetrate; besides, he will be accompanied by "a good many agents." And lastly, "our honoured guest" will be surrounded by the Feudatory Princes of India, and will have, it is hinted, an opportunity of "spreading sedition from one end of the country to the other." We would only say that the Czarewitch, like a good many young Princes, have done before him, is pretty certain to waste such opportunities, even assuming—which is doubtful—that they present themselves. As a matter of fact the Czarewitch will see few, if any, of the native Princes, not because of any fear lest the "Russian gold," which Sir Edward Watkins has found at the back of certain movements in India, should be judiciously scattered amongst the native courts, but for the simple reason that the Czarewitch is to be the guest, not of the Indian Princes, but of the Government of India. We know of no political reasons why the Czarewitch should not see Feudatory India as well as British India. He will, indeed, spend a week in the territories of the greatest of the Feudatory Princes, and it is chiefly for reasons of time and distance and personal convenience that he will enjoy the hospitality of the Nizam in the Aurungabad District instead of in the Nizam's capital. However, it is evident that it must take time for our neighbours in Bengal to realize the idea of international courtesy which is about to find expression in the Czarewitch's visit. A curious illustration of the Bengali way of looking at things is furnished by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in its endeavour to justify the fears with which it anticipates the Czarewitch's visit. It is all very well, it says, for Englishman to talk about treating him as an honoured guest, but it is not so easy to follow the advice. And then it tells how the Russian Government, many years ago, tried to seduce it from the paths of political integrity by subscribing to the paper. It seems that one day an official letter came from St. Petersburg, not only asking for the *Amrita* to be sent regularly, but asking also for a list of the names of "all Indian newspapers conducted on independent political principles." It was this latter request, for compliance with which, we are told, the Russian Government offered nothing more substantial than its thanks, that alarmed the Bengal journalists. This made it no longer a question for the publisher's counter, but something belonging to *la haute politique*—a question in fact for Sir Roper Lethbridge. That eminent functionary, however, quite failed to rise to the occasion. Apparently thinking that the Empire might last his time, even if the Russian Government did subscribe to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and every other independent political paper in India, he actually told the alarmed Babu that Government had no opinion of its own on the subject, and that he might write what he liked to St. Petersburg. Beyond this he declined to go, even when he was asked to sanction a letter being sent in which the Czar was to be told that the paper and the list of Indian newspapers was being sent with the approval of the Indian Government. The latter could never see the mighty issues that were at stake, and the last official word upon the subject was that Government were going to Simla, and that the Press Commissioner was too busy to see the Babu about it! Ultimately, it seems, the Russian Government got the *Englishman* to subscribe for the Bengali paper on its behalf. "The *Englishman*," we are told, "never thought that it was his duty to submit the matter to the Government, but sent us the money, requesting us to send a copy to the Russian Government. And then, we sent the *Patrika*. So you see there is a good deal of difference between an Indian and a Briton." Perhaps so; but it is difficult to understand why the Russian Government should not have had their paper when they asked for it.

THE *Nineteenth Century*, which has lately thrown open its columns to all manner of military contributors, contains in its current number an expression of the views of the late quarter-master-sergeant of the 49th Regiment, on "boy-sergeants," in connection with the recent acts of insubordination in the Army. To the early promotion of non-commissioned officers the writer attributes not only the unpleasant incidents which have constituted serious breaches of the Mutiny Act, but even the increase of crime in the Army. The writer harps very much on the familiar theme, "the service is going to the dogs," but beyond generalities he offers no evidence in support of his contention. Worst of all is the quarter-master sergeant, though as a rule, the best educated non-commissioned officer in a regiment, actually knows less of drill or military routine than any other officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, and never comes in contact with the men except on muster parade or kit inspection. His observations are therefore of no more value than would have been those of the regimental master-tailor or the canteen sergeant. He complains that a youth with a month's service is frequently given a lance-corporal's stripe, and secures his third stripe with less than two years' service—before he actually know his drill. If a man cannot learn his drill in less than two years he must indeed be a very unpromising soldier, and the auxiliary forces could certainly never attain efficiency. The short-service system necessitates early promotion in the ranks, and herein lies the only hope of the system. The prospects of higher pay and increased privileges create a healthy rivalry among the men, and the comparatively severe examination which must now be undergone before a permanent step of promotion is given ensures the advancement of the soldiers most fitted. In the olden time, which the quarter-master sergeant bemoans, the non-commissioned officer was the oldest, not necessarily the smartest or most intelligent member of his company, and generally a terror to the recruit, upon whom he not infrequently levied relentless blackmail. The boy-sergeant on the whole is an improvement on his predecessor. He is a trained and efficient non-commissioned officer; the sergeant of bygone days having spent all his days among the rank and file felt out of his element when placed in charge of a squad, and winked at rather than reported the shortcomings of those with whom he had been on a level for years. The "boy-sergeant," taken from them early in his career, has little compunction, though his comrades may be his townsmen. The increase of crime in the Army is neither attributable to the short-service system, nor to the existence of the boy-sergeant. Rather may it be traced to the fact that of late years the number of recruits enlisted in the manufacturing districts has increased, owing to periodical depressions of trade, while those enlisted in the agricultural districts decreased. It is notorious that the discipline of regiments whose sources of supply are in manufacturing centres is inferior to those which draw on rural districts. We doubt very much if the contentions of the retired non-commissioned officer in the *Nineteenth Century* will be endorsed by any officer who can lay claim to an intimate acquaintance with the military service in any combatant branch.

THE formation of a company to start a rival paper to the *Freeman's Journal* is one of many indications that the split in the Irish party is regarded as one that will not be soon healed. The paper is a power in Ireland, and is very strong financially as well as in a political sense. Three years ago it passed into the hands of a company who have made very handsome dividends, and whoever fights it will have a formidable rival. The *Freeman's Journal* has stood strongly by Mr. Parnell during this quarrel, and the formation of a company to act in opposition to it implies that it is not easily to be seduced from its allegiance. We now know Mr. Parnell's strength in his party. He has thirty-one followers in the House, while Mr. McCarthy has fifty-four, and it has to be seen how far this division corresponds to the cleavage of opinion amongst the Irish constituencies. For the moment the indications all point to a continuance of the feud between the Parnellites and the Dissentient Nationalists.

WE understand that Father Hayes, who had been selected for the vacant Archbishopric of Bombay, will not be appointed, as he has failed to pass the necessary medical examination. This will necessitate the repetition of the process of selecting names by the Indian prelates and submitting them to the King of Portugal, so that a further delay of some months in the filling up of the vacant see is inevitable.

AT the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute last evening, Dr. Badhurjee delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Digestion in Health and Disease," which will be reported in to-morrow's issue.

AT the Mysore Mine 3,100 tons of quartz were crushed last month (November) and yielded 4,797 oz. of gold; and 1,603 tons of tailings produced 453 oz. of gold. Total production 5,250 oz. Ooregum.—1,297 tons of ore were crushed, and yielded 2,725 oz. of gold. Nundydrog.—925 tons of 

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

A meeting took place on Saturday night of the majority of the Parnellite Party when it was resolved that Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Healy, Mr. Sexton, and others should start a company for the purpose of establishing a daily Irish journal in opposition to the *Freeman's Journal*, and probably to purchase the *United Ireland*.

## THE CLERGY AND MR. PARNELL.

The Manifesto of the Irish Bishops was read yesterday in the churches throughout Ireland and the Priests made special addresses upon it in which they condemned Mr. Parnell.

## THE PORTUGUESE ON THE ZAMBESI.

The Portuguese allege that the British first attacked the station of Massikessi, lowered the Portuguese flag, and forced the Portuguese to fly to the coast.

## THE PARNELLITE STRENGTH.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has summoned a meeting to-morrow, and has notified every one, Mr. Parnell included.

The strength of the Parnellites is now thirty-one, and his opponents fifty-four.

It is considered doubtful whether the Irish representatives in New York will sail for England shortly.

## MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Mr. Parnell proceeds to Ireland this week where he will address meetings at Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford.

## THE CZAREWITCH.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch arrived at Suez to-day and sails for Aden at day-break to-morrow.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 7.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to provide for the recoinage of subsidiary silver.

The stock of silver in America is estimated at 6,200,000 ounces.

## THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 8.

H. E. the Viceroy left Benares this morning.

## SIR C. CROSTHWAITE.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite will arrive in Calcutta on the 18th instant.

## LORD CONNEMARA'S DEPARTURE.

Almost the whole of the European community and a great number of natives attended the departure of Lord Connemara at the pier on Sunday for Colombo. His lordship was much moved, and expressed that he would never forget this demonstration of their affection.

## SURRENDER OF THE KEDARZAI CHIEF.

A telegram from Dera Ismail Khan states that Murtaza Khan, Chief of the Kedarzais, has come in and surrendered to Mr. R. J. Bruce, Commissioner of the Derajat.

## THE SHIRANIS SUBDUED.

Mr. L. W. King, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has realised from the Shiranis the whole of the fine of Rs. 6,000 levied on the tribe by Sir Robert Sandeman and Mr. Bruce's column, sent across the frontier from Dhera Ismail, under Colonel Ross, has been withdrawn; the two-fold object of the recent expedition being satisfactorily attained.

## THE NEW MADRAS GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, DEC. 8.

The principal appointments on Lord Wenlock's Staff have been distributed as follows:—His younger brother, Captain Lawley, 7th Hussars, will be Military Secretary; and the medical officer of the same regiment will be the Governor's Surgeon. Mr. Rees, Lord Connemara's Private Secretary, will be Private Secretary for one year, and none of the present Aides-de-Camp will be appointed.

## THE S. S. NURJEHAN.

The s. s. Nurjehan is to be abandoned as a total wreck. The captain and crew have gone to Calcutta.

## MR. CAINE AND THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 8.

Mr. Caine addressed a crowded meeting of the supporters of the Congress this evening, in the Victoria Public Hall. An address was presented him; in reply to which he spoke for a considerable length upon Congress matters, especially the Indian Political Agency. Delegates were afterwards elected for the Congress.

## THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMTA, DEC. 8.

At a meeting, held under the presidency of Moulvee Rahimtulla, at the house of Nair Anantaya Nadig, to elect delegates to the coming Congress at Calcutta, Messrs. Pundlick Narayen, pleader, and Annapa Venkupa Hegde, were unanimously chosen.

DHARWAR, DEC. 8.

Mr. V. M. Herlekar, B.A., LL. B., and H. G. Jambhekar, B.A., are elected delegates for the coming Congress by a representative assembly. It was unanimously resolved to help the delegates pecuniarily.

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At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, the question of the housing of the fire Brigade was discussed. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal opened the debate by moving that (1) as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution dated the 20th November, the Commissioner be authorised to address Government with a view to the raising of a loan of 5½ lakhs for the cost of housing the Fire Brigade, the loan to be raised in 1891-92, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and repayable in 20 years, the interest on which for the ensuing year has been included in the Budget Estimates now being framed. (2) That, pending the sanction of Government to the raising of the said loan, the Commissioner be authorised to carry out the works in question at a cost not exceeding 5½ lakhs, the necessary payment being made out of surplus cash and Loan Fund balances, to be adjusted on the said loan being raised. Mr. P. M. Mehta, however, considered it was unbusinesslike to spend the money in anticipation of the sanction from Government for the loan, and moved that the second part of the proposition be dropped out. Mr. D. E Wacha was of opinion the matter was one which demanded re-consideration, and moved as an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed till after the Corporation had passed the budget for 1891-92, which on a vote was carried.

## BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A FAST forty-five minutes with only two slight checks is quite good enough for most of us, and that was the good fortune that fell to those who turned up at the meet at Wankola. The morning was close and stuffy, many horses even at the meet were in a lather, and owing to the heavy clouds hanging about the horizon, it was six o'clock before it was sufficiently light to ride, and the Master made a move towards the Wankola covert. Ere this was reached, however, a hound gave tongue, and the chorus was taken up by the pack; evidently a traveller on his way back to the hills from his feeding grounds among the mangroves on the Varsova swamps had passed this way, and, from the music which the hounds treated us to, but recently. Half a dozen big paddy bunds having been negociated, we were at the foot of Kaleena Hill, up which the hounds swept, looking in the grey morning light like a flock of gigantic pigeons; there was no time to be lost if you would be anywhere near them, and the rattle of the horses' hoofs over and through the stone walls on the Hill sounded like the patter of drums at tattoo—or hailstones dropping on an iron-roofed house. The question was, would our jackal be headed again, as he so unfortunately was in the same spot a week ago, or would he find his way to the open? We had not long to wait for an answer; without the slightest check the hounds sank the Hill and away into the country beyond: a slight check occurred in the mango garden on the other side of the Hill through which our jackal had passed: a check which allowed the first saddle emptied during the morning to be refilled, without any serious injury to horse or rider. Through the mango garden and over some nice open country, ending with a very nasty piece of furrowed land, and we found ourselves at the Coorla back water, about a hundred yards below the black bridge. Here the first check of any importance occurred, lasting some two or three minutes, and allowed stragglers to come up, but a hound on the opposite bank gave tongue and the rest of the pack were soon with him, and though the water did look cold and treacherous, it proved only to be up to our horses' knees. A steep hill beyond and a dip down and across the Coorla Vehar Road, and we were away again in nice open country for a short time: then some nice lepping, and we found ourselves at the foot of a very big hill up which the hounds went, followed only by the Master, and two or three very ardent sportsmen, the rest of the field going some to the right and some to the left round the base of the hill, met the Master on the other side; the hounds, however, were by this time far ahead, the jungle was very thick, and spills were many; at one time three men and horses were down in a blind ditch together; but no serious injury was done; and when we came up with the hounds in the Powai Jungles, the jackal had given them the slip. A right good morning's sport was the general verdict, a capital scent marked the day, and put life into it; everyone seemed pleased, and almost everyone was up at the finish.

The meet on Wednesday is advertised for Santa Cruz.

## A P. AND O. VESSEL STRANDED.

A TELEGRAM received by the P. and O. Company here states that the s. s. Hongkong, one of the P. and O. Company's cargo vessels, has struck on the Azalia Rock, Perim, and that Company's vessels Shannon and Assam have endeavoured to save her off but without success. The Shannon has proceeded on her voyage and the Assam and a steam tug are standing by. Salvage is proceeding as it is feared the Hongkong may not be got off. The weather was very unfavourable, half a gale of wind blowing. The Hongkong, which is comparatively a new vessel, was built at Greenock and was under command of Captain W. J. B. Watkins when she went aground. She is a vessel of 3,200 tons gross register with engines of 2,000 effective horse-power. When she stranded she was bound from London to Shanghai with a general cargo.

## THE UNCOVENANTED GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How very nice to be a "Derisor," if one could only be sure that our own position was not open to other deriders. How nice to use Secretary of State's men as a cat's-paw, and then turn round and deride them. What does "D." think Secretary of State's men joined his agitation for, unless in the expectation that their special grievances would receive a due share of attention, instead of which they have been simply burked, and the additional weight of their voices used simply to further objects for which I for one care very little. The concessions we have obtained are no doubt something, but I do not value them at two pies in comparison with any other claims which have been burked. Did "Derisor" ever meet any "most incompetent person" sent out by the Secretary of State? I could mention several such, appointed from 'the "loafer" class, or simply from respect for their fathers' long service. What possible claims have these men, except as charity, while our claims, little short of being valid at law, are burked. I do not mind assisting them, but strictly on the condition of their assisting me. Did "Derisor" ever try to pass the "puerile examination?" If so, he should know that the B. A. also is simply fatuous. I myself certainly claim that Secretary of State's men are as a body decidedly and considerably more competent and higher class than those appointed out here. If not, why all the trouble and expense of special training? A nondescript shovelled into a post is as competent as a man who has devoted good years of study to learning his business! Tell the marines! Aman who has sunk capital on his special education has no higher claims than an outsider! Not a marine afloat would believe it! "D." might scoff at us more effectively if we devoted so much pains and capital merely to make ourselves equal with those who have no qualification at all. Matters standing thus, I for one shall have nothing more to do with a body holding the views expressed at the last meeting. Unity is no doubt desirable, but it is not to be attained by burking the claims of minorities. If there is no differences between a Cooper's Hill engineer and a European abkari officer's son appointed to the police, what is the difference between the latter and a high class native appointed to a similar post? A race difference simply. There is an old jabb about a frog and an ox, of course it is purely imaginary and unworthy of credence, but it is noticeable how many frogs, of a derisory turn of mind too, there are in these levelling days.—Yours, &c.,

C.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The large majority of the Uncovenanted Services were highly elated when the results of the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry were made known some months ago, and it is not too much to say that the same body of officers are now equally depressed at the course adopted by the Simla Committee, which seemingly has jeopardised the very substantial concessions proposed, which though not coming up to our ideas of what might fully and with justice have been granted yet constituted a great improvement on the conditions under which we find ourselves serving. This last phase of the question is in reality only a continuation of what was going on before, *viz.*, that the Secretary of State's men and very senior officers who have served all or nearly all their time, were and are working merely for the one point they still have unattained, *i. e.*, pensions at par. Mr. King during his tour in India last cold weather saw for himself that the real unfortunates are the Viceroy's men who cannot count a day's service before the age of twenty-two, who cannot count a day's sick leave or furlough towards pension service, and who also can only get pensions paid at the current rate of exchange; consequently being an impartial man anxious to help the entire service and not only one influential section he placed the case of the whole mass before the Committee and the Committee arrived at the conclusion that the most pressing need of reform was in the matter of the majority, of Viceroy's men, who ought to be allowed to count service from twenty, and who should get in all humanity a certain amount of furlough and sick leave to count towards pension. While at the same time it raised the prospects of all, *viz.*, Secretary of State and Viceroy's men alike by granting pensions to be paid at 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee. These liberal terms though not conceding all we had hoped for were yet most acceptable to all but the Secretary of State's men who having possessed even before the present agitation better rules than the proposed concessions were baulked in the one point, *viz.*, pensions at par, which is all they had been working for under the form of a general movement.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. King and the influential friends who have helped us will not be blinded to the reality of the case but realise that we are most grateful to him and that we anxiously wait for the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee being fulfilled.—Yours, &c.,

4th December. A. T.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Rev. Father Hayes, who was selected as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, has failed to pass the necessary medical examination.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Hongkong, Captain Watkins, is aground at Perim, and it is feared will become a total wreck.

CAPTAIN NORMAN, who has been in custody for the past eleven weeks on charges of cheating, was yesterday liberated, the jewellery which he had obtained from local goldsmiths being returned to the owners.

THE Portuguese at Massikessi attribute the friction reported last week to British interference.

THE Irish Bishop's condemnation of Mr. Parnell's refusal to retire, was read in all the Irish churches on Sunday. Mr. McCarthy's party are contemplating starting a newspaper in opposition to the *Freeman's Journal*.

THE Quetta winter races have been postponed until the 15th and 20th; and the final entries, therefore, do not close till the 15th instant.

THE two Italian experts sent out by the India Office for the purpose of reviving the Kashmir wine industry have arrived. One of the men will superintend the cultivating operations, and the other the manufacture of the wine.

INTIMATION has just been received of the intended visit, early in January next, to Madras, of three war vessels of the Russian fleet—the cruiser Azoria, and the men-of-war Monomachi and Kohiloff. The Presidency Port Officer's department has been advised of the same, and asked to give the commanders when in harbour every assistance required by them.

THE Calcutta gold market was quiet and prices were steady on Friday. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 13; Sonapet, Re. 1-5; Western Patkoom, As. 9; Pat-Pat, As. 14; Dhadka, As. 15; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 12; Sonakhan, As. 10; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga As. 14.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains a resolution regarding the Merchandize Marks Act, of some interest to the business world. The instructions previously issued, defining false trade descriptions of quantity and measure of weight of certain goods, are cancelled, and new instructions substituted. These apply to piece-goods and cotton yarn.

IT is a curious fact, observes a contemporary, that our small expedition against the Abors last winter, had a considerable influence on the opium and timber trade of Assam. The Abors are confirmed users of opium, and on hearing of the expedition they laid in large supplies of the drug to enable them to pass the time pleasantly till it should please us to withdraw our force. They were well assured of our merciful methods, and feared nothing from our advance, if only they could secure their allowance of opium till it should please us to vanish again. Strong in the same confidence, the neighbouring tribes made investments in opium, with the view of selling it to the Abors at a high price while they were in a state of seige. Both the Abors and the other tribes employed the rains of 1888, not in averting our displeasure or contriving an atonement for their crimes, but in felling and exporting timber to obtain the wherewithal to purchase opium.

"INDIAN ENGINEERING" writes:—We understand that the scheme for re-organizing the P. W. D. is in active preparation and is being elaborated. The division into imperial and provincial services will be begun, we believe, at an early date, but the details of the scheme are a close secret, and when the scheme is matured it will be sent in the midst of the service like a dynamite shell, pleasing a few, and upsetting the majority.

SANCTION has been given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 on the erection of a new civil hospital and medical school at Hyderabad (Sind); the present building being much too small and in many ways unfit for its purpose. The new hospital has been designed by Mr. R. Batson Joyner, Executive Engineer, Hyderabad, and is a handsome building in red brick relieved by Hyderabad stone. It will consist of a two-storeyed building containing on the ground-floor the medical officer's private room, consulting room, the dispensary and store-room, above which is the Medical School with library, laboratory and class-rooms. The hospital proper is in two wings at right angles to the main building, and will consist of a very fine public ward, 70 feet long; a police ward, an operating theatre, a surgical ward and a special ward for cases of stone—a disease but too prevalent in Sind. Altogether, it will be a building reflecting great credit on its architect, and will be an ornament and blessing, when completed, to the city and neighbourhood.

AT present there is no direct connection between Pondicherry and Cuddalore, as the Gingi river is in flood. There is a ferry boat arrangement, kept up by the French Government, but it works badly, and the only reliable alternative for passengers going south is to take the train, by which means only they can make sure of their journey. The engineer in charge of the works of the bridge, Monsieur Thetard, hopes to be able to open the bridge for traffic by the end of the year.

ON Wednesday afternoon the police received information that a professional native diver named Ganesh Paramanik had suddenly disappeared while under water diving for some sunken rice off Colvin's Ghat. The missing man was thus engaged with some other professional divers. At 4 p.m. he dived, but did not come up again. His companions thinking he had been down too long, felt his life, line and found it slack. One of them went down to look for him, but he had disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. The body has not yet been recovered.

FROM a resolution just published regarding the mortality from wild animals and snakes, it appears that the Government of India had decided that reports on this subject should be submitted triennially, but in view of the large number of deaths occurring, the Secretary of State has expressed a wish that the reports should be published annually as before. His lordship, moreover, has inquired whether any further measures can be taken to reduce the mortality from snakebite. The local Governments have accordingly been consulted on the matter, and the returns show that this mortality has a tendency to increase, being most serious in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. During eleven years Rs. 2,37,000 have been expended, taking one province with another, on the destruction of snakes, but with no practical result. Indeed in some districts the rewards given have stimulated the breeding of the reptiles. The conclusion, therefore, arrived at is that not much good can be effected by the reward system, and that the most effective way will be by destroying cover for snakes near villages. Sub-divisional officers and tehsildars are therefore to be directed to carry out this measure, and the sanitary board in each province are to supervise their operations. The local Governments are left to decide whether the system of money rewards should be continued or not.

THIS year the race for the Melbourne Cup was run under very favourable circumstances. The weather was perfect; never was the Flemington Course seen to better advantage; and when the favourite won, the dominant tone was one of jubilation. The favourite was Carbine, who carried the top weight in a fast race, and when the heaviest weight on record wins a race in the shortest time on record, even losers are consoled. The course is two miles; thirty-nine horses ran, and Carbine, carrying 10st. 5lbs., won in 3 mins. 28¼ secs.

THE Indian Tramways Co., Limited, to which was granted the concession for the construction of a steam tramway within the municipal limits of the town of Madras, has asked that the limit of time allowed it up to 15th instant, may be extended, owing to the recent financial depression in England, which, it alleges, has made it almost an impossibility for it to raise the funds necessary for the construction of the line. The application is under the consideration of Government.

A DARING robbery from the luggage-van of the passenger train on the North-Western Railway is reported from Montgomery Station, where it was discovered that the luggage-van was open and three boxes missing. The contents of others were scattered about. One of the stolen boxes contained jewellery and valuables belonging to a passenger, an official of the railway, worth two thousand rupees.

THE Imperial British East Africa Company has, under arrangement with the Postmaster-General and the Government of India, now opened post-offices of its own in East Africa. Under the agreements made, the company enters the Postal Union under the wing of the British and Indian Governments. Closed mails are being sent from London to Mombasa and Lamu, and *vice versa*, also from Bombay and Aden to Mombasa and Lamu and *vice versa*. Money-orders are also exchanged with England and India. The company is issuing its own postage and revenue stamps, in which the company's badge—a radiant sun, surmounted by an imperial crown—forms a striking centre-piece. It is enclosed within a horse-shoe, bearing the company's name. Above the horse-shoe arch are the words "postage revenue," below is the company's motto "Light and Liberty, and the value in English. Twelve different values of stamps are issued, and their colours are chaste and pleasing.

COLONEL PRIDEAUX, the Political Resident at Jeypore, was entertained on the evening of the 1st instant at a farewell banquet by the Maharaja, on the occasion of his approaching departure for Kashmir. Those who know the Jeypore Residency—and a great many people have had an opportunity of seeing it lately—are well aware that in no native court are the relations between the chief and his political adviser upon a more cordial and intimate footing, while the little band of European officials attached to the State are as a happy family. Under the circumstances, the ceremony was more than a formality. Colonel Prideaux, by the way, in the course of his speech, made the announcement that the Maharaja has just given a donation of £20,000 to the Imperial Institute in London, which the Prince of Wales has been graciously pleased to accept.

WHEN the Delhi-Kalka Railway is opened on February 1st, writes the *Pioneer*, all the staff will be provided by the East Indian Railway Company, except the engineers. The latter will consist of one executive engineer and three assistants, with Mr. Way, who has built the line, as an additional engineer. After one year the whole staff will be absorbed by the bigger company. As regards the question of more waterway beyond Umballa, Mr. Way has put in two bridges that were shown to be required during the last rains, and has raised the level of one that was found to be too low. We may add that the terms for the Kalka-Simla extension are still under discussion: some small matters alone remain to be disposed of, but there is every prospect of a satisfactory settlement, the Delhi-Kalka Company being quite prepared to begin the line next year.

THE grand review of the army engaged in the Attock Manœuvres came off on Thursday with complete success. Amongst the visitors were several representatives of the frontier tribes. The Commander-in-Chief, who arrived on the ground about 11 a. m., first inspected the three lines in which the divisions were formed up, and afterwards moved to the saluting flag, when the march-past began. The red force went by first, headed by the cavalry and horse artillery, the field and mountain batteries following, and afterwards the infantry in divisions. The blue followed in the same order. Considering the bad ground, says a spectator, all arms acquitted themselves well. Whilst the cavalry and artillery were moving round at the trot-past, the infantry changed ranks and came by in quarter-column. The cavalry next went past at a trot, and an advance in review order closed the proceedings. The Commander-in-Chief then congratulated the Generals, and the troops returned to their respective camps.

THE present condition of the Japanese navy is told in a Yokohama paper. It says that the present number of men-of-war is 37, but that many of them are of an obsolete class and not equal to the modern ones. Those which can be employed for offensive purposes are the Fuso, Naniwa, Takachiho, Takao, Katsuragi, Yamato, Musashi, Tsukushi, Yaeyama, Chishima, Itsukushima, Hashidate, Matsushima, Akitsushima, Chiyoda, Kongo, Hiyei, Tenryu, Kaimon, Iwaki, Maya, Chokai, Akagi, and Oshima, making 25 vessels. The military ports actually in existence are Yokosuka, Kure and Saseho, while Admiralty stations have been opened at Kure and Saseho, besides the one at Yokosuka, since July 1889, but as for their military preparations, they cannot in any way as yet be called perfect. The ports of Maidzuru and Muroran it is intended to convert into military ports, but work has not yet been commenced. Torpedo corps have already been formed at Yokosuka, Tsushima and Saseho. The torpedo boats used have been ordered from England and Germany, yens 318,000 having been disbursed between the fiscal years 1889-90. The estimated expenditure that has been applied for by the Naval Department for the fiscal year 1891 is yens 7,573,111. Of this sum the extraordinary expenditure is yens 418,000 for construction of men of-war, yens 188,300 for the manufacture of arms and torpedoes, yens 4,799 for the construction of the Kure Admiralty station, yens 161,433 for the construction of the Saseho Admiralty stations, yens 97,324 for the construction of barracks, and yens 70,000 for the construction of an arms factory.

THE results of the investigation carried on during the last two months by Mr. McCabe about the recent Lushai rising, may be summarised as follows:—The Lushais decided to fight about the 1st September. Hearing that Captain Browne was going to Silchar, and thinking he would bring up more troops, an assembly of chiefs was held at Kalkham's village and decided to attack Captain Browne and his coolies on the road, simultaneous attacks also being made on Aijal and Changsil. Runners were despatched by Thanruma, whose village is on the Aijal and Changsil road, to give notice of Captain Browne's departure. Captain Browne's party were attacked by the Lienkhungas. Ken Lienkunga is here in our hands. Kalkham, Sailinpui and seven other chiefs sent men to Changsil, led by a chief called Tongula, Kalkham's half-brother. The numbers at Changsil were estimated at 2,000 with 100 guns. Sailinpui also had men at Aijal with some of Lienpungah and Thanruma's men. Sairang, where there was a small guard, was attacked by Labihima, who has all Captain Browne's baggage, including a gun, rifle and two revolvers. His pony is now on its way from Lienkhunga's village. It is hoped that the weapons will be eventually recovered. Over 1,000 Lushai guns have been collected.

UP to Friday last there had been about 67 cases of cholera among the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas at Thayetmyo, with 33 deaths; the epidemic is, however, now subsiding. The sick in charge of Surgeon Donegan have been left at Zuathit and Camp White; the rest of the regiment with Surgeon-Major Smythe, has moved further up the river above Minhla, but on the opposite side of the river. The left wing of the 4th Madras Pioneers passed on Friday *en route* to Kalemyo. They are to be employed in making the much-needed roads on the Chin frontier to Haka and Fort White.

A BAD accident happened at Thayetmyo on Thursday evening, on the polo-ground. The Deputy Commissioner Lieutenant Green's pony collided violently with another pony, and both ponies and riders came down with a crash. Mr. Green, who fell on his back and head, lay unconscious for some minutes. It is, however, satisfactory to state that beyond a severe shaking and severe bruises about the head and shoulders, he has sustained no more serious damage. He is now doing well. The other rider escaped unhurt.

A SITE has been prepared at the end of the Red Road for the reception of a statue in honour of Lord Dufferin. It would, however, have been much more appropriate, from a popular point of view, observes *Indian Engineering*, if a double statue with Lady Dufferin sharing the prominence given to it, had been decided upon. Lady Dufferin occupied a unique position in India, not only on account of her own work on behalf of the female population, but also of the testimony borne by the late Viceroy himself to her valuable counsel and help in many other matters.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST CAPTAIN NORMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain Charles Norman was charged on remand by Inspector Briscoe, with cheating Messrs. Hurjeemul and Co. and Ardeshir Bhicajee, two well-known Bombay jewellers, details of which have already appeared.

Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smeatham, prosecuted, and Mr Frere of Messrs Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, was counsel for the defence.

Mr. Frere, in addressing the Court on behalf of his client, said that this was the first opportunity Captain Norman had of making any statements in public in reference to the matter, although various accounts from the other side had already appeared in the newspapers. Since Captain Norman's return, he had had no means of refuting those allegations, from the fact of his having been suffering from fever since he was first placed before the Court. From certain explanations that had been given to the complainants, they were now of opinion that Captain Norman had no intention to cheat at the time he took their goods. He had been compelled to leave Bombay somewhat suddenly. His departure had nothing whatever to do with the present charge, which had, no doubt, been the principal cause for a warrant of arrest being granted by the Court. That ground had now disappeared, and from the nature of the explanation that had been given he (Mr. Frere) submitted that the case against his client could be withdrawn; for Captain Norman had in reality only done what many other persons do, that is left the country without having paid his debts. The property had been taken possession of by the police, who arrested his client at Suez, and could now be made over complete to the complainants. It now rested with the Court to discharge the accused.

The Magistrate: The case is not compoundable.

Mr. Frere, continuing, said that in such cases the difficulty could be overcome by his learned friend. Mr. Walker informing the Court that his clients did not wish to give evidence or press the charge. If, on the other hand, that gentleman thought he had a good case, he would raise a similar argument on behalf of the defendent.

The Magistrate: I must have the desire from the complainants themselves that they do not wish to proceed any further.

Mr. Walker: The fact that the property has been returned is an important element in the case. I am told that the property of the complainants is before the Court, and considering that the accused has already been in custody for eleven weeks, and has during that time been suffering from fever, I may state that my clients are not willing to press the charge.

The Magistrate expressed his willingness to withdraw the case after assuring himself of that fact from the prosecutors themselves.

The jeweller, Kanjimull Kalary was put into the witness-box, where he at first desired to proceed against Captain Norman. Eventually he expressed himself to the contrary on receiving his ring set with a sapphire and diamonds valued at Rs. 1,200. The second complainant, Ardeshir Bhicajee, after identifying his property, brooches, rings and bangles, also withdrew the charge.

His Worship in discharging the accused said that on referring to the information that was in the first instance not filed before him, he had some doubt as to whether there was a clear case made out; and as it now appeared from the evidence of the complainants that they did not wish to proceed further, the only alternative now left to him was to discharge the accused.

The property was returned to the jewellers.

## A SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The decision of the High Court of Bombay reported in your columns of the 29th ult. on the question of maintenance calls for some remarks. The jurisdiction given to a magistrate to order maintenance is in its very nature temporary and is based purely on convenience. It is but natural that a husband who fails to perform his duty directly towards his wife and indirectly to the society at large should be brought to book by the sanction of magisterial power and in a more speedy manner than recourse to Civil Court. Such magisterial interference is, however, founded on the assumption of the wife performing her duty towards the husband by leading a chaste life. But the moment a competent Civil Court, having plenary powers, has made an adjudication which is not, like the magistrate's order, temporary but permanent, and by which the wife is permanently disqualified from claiming any maintenance, it stands to reason that the magistrate's order should, by the very fact of such adjudication, be rendered null and void. *Cessante ratione legis cessat ipsa lex.* On other grounds also such adjudication of a Civil Court is not only admissible in evidence but must operate as *res judicata*, or as a permanent disqualification of the wife to claim any support from the husband. The Courts in England have held in more cases than one that the proceedings held before a magistrate on questions of legitimacy are of a civil nature. The Calcutta High Court has likewise held that the proceedings held under section 488 (Maintenance) of the Criminal Procedure Code are of a civil nature. It follows therefore that the principle of *res judicata* which prevents questions adjudicated by a competent court between the same parties in civil cases from being re-opened should govern such proceedings before a magistrate. The adjudication of a Civil Court therefore on the question of a wife's immoral conduct should not only be receivable in evidence before a magistrate, but should be held conclusively binding between the parties in proceedings before him under section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code and under sections 13, 40, and 41 of the Indian Evidence Act. A wife who has been found to lead an immoral life does not possess the legal character according to Hindu Law of a wife entitled to maintenance. If this were otherwise the result would be anomalous. Suppose a wife files a suit for maintenance against her husband for Rs. 10,000 and the highest court in the realm were to find on a mass of evidence that she was disqualified from claiming it on account of her immoral conduct. Is it to be understood that notwithstanding such adjudication it is still open to the wife to go to a magistrate and successfully claim maintenance, the magistrate holding the judgment of the Privy Council to be inadmissible in evidence and calling upon the husband to adduce fresh evidence. Suppose also the magistrate was to come to a different conclusion on the same evidence as regards the wife's conduct. It would be most anomalous in such a case that the judgment of the Civil Court should afford no protection to the husband. But this would be the result if the decision of the High Court were correct. I do not think that the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act and the general principles of law lead to any such result; but if it does the sooner such law is amended by the legislature the better will it be for the society. The courts in England have invariably held such judgment *inter partes* to be admissible and conclusive. The principles of law which govern courts in India are not in any way different on this point. No doubt courts in England have held that a judgment against a party in a criminal case is not evidence against him in a civil suit even of the fact on which the conviction must have proceeded; nor a judgment of acquittal in his favour. But the reason for such exclusion is that the parties in a criminal case are not the same as in a civil case. In a criminal case the parties are the accused on one side and the Crown on the other. The jurisdiction given to a magistrate in maintenance cases is, however, purely civil and the proceedings are civil proceedings: the defendant by omitting to maintain his wife commits no offence; the application by a wife for maintenance is not a complaint; the maintenance ordered to be paid is neither a fine nor penalty nor forfeiture; and the Crown has no *locus standi*. It would be well for the good of the society of the anomaly which the judgment of the High Court creates were speedily removed.—Yours, &c.,

LEX.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

## THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of your contemporaries who have written about St. Francis Xavier omit two interesting points with reference to the Saint's removal from China. It is recorded that, while off the Coast of Ceylon, the vessel in which the body was being conveyed was struck by heavy seas, and the people on board took this to be a sign of the Saint's disapproval of the removal of his body. The body was landed at Cochin, and thence taken to Goa. The Goa authorities, fearing the anger of the people at home for detaining the body, cut off an arm (the body has only one arm now) and sent it to the Pope. When the arm was cut off blood issued from the wound, and also, the legend runs, from the nose, in disgust at the way it was being treated.—Yours, &c.,

Uran, Dec. 6. R. T.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amiruddin Tyabji, Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Ekappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Framji Dorabji Divecha, R. Gilbert, A.M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. Pestonjee, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G.A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Nowroji Byramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Parshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE LATE MR. MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, the following was recorded:—Letter, dated 14th November, 1890, from Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Banajee, on behalf of Bai Dhunbaiji, widow of Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, conveying that lady's acknowledgments of the sympathy manifested by the Corporation for herself and family in their heavy affliction and of the appreciation shown of Mr. Banajee's services.

THE TANSA WATER MAIN BRIDGE.

Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi moved:—"That letter, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, be read and considered as an urgent matter under section 36 (1) of the Municipal Act; that the Corporation, in accordance with the terms thereof, accept the liability to pay for the cost of widening or heightening the bridge for the Tansa Water main which will have to be taken across the line of the G. I. P. Railway at Ghat-Kopar if, in the future, the width of the permanent way should be increased from double to quadruple lines, or any other reasonable requirement should demand it. That the Corporation approve of the present construction of the bridge at a width necessary to cross the existing double lines only."

Dr. Divecha seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi moved "that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated 26th November last, sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 4,927-3-7, to Mr. Stevens, being the amount of fees due to him for work already done in preparing the estimates of additional works amounting to Rs. 3,28,481-12-0, to the debit of surplus cash balance; (2) employment of Mr. Stevens for the purposes mentioned by the Commissioner in his letter in the carrying out of the additional works on the understanding that his commission thereon will amount to Rs. 14,992-3-8, that being 5 per cent. on the estimated cost of the additional works amounting to Rs. 2,99,844-10-0, as sanctioned by the Corporation, in their resolutions No. 8210, dated 14th November, 1890, and No. 6523, dated 30th January last."

Dr. McConochie seconded the resolution.

Dr. Setna asked if he was to understand their architect was to be entrusted with the carrying out of such work as the furniture, &c. Mr. Stevens might carry out the work in connection with the hall, but he (Dr. Setna) could not understand why so many thousand rupees should be spent as commission to Mr. Stevens. Might not some of the Commissioner's subordinates be asked to look after that matter with a small addition to their salary? He would therefore move as an amendment, "that such parts of the works as have been sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution, dated 14th November, 1890, as can be done by our Municipal Engineers shall be entrusted to them instead of to Mr. Stevens."

Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that while he hoped this would be the last expense they would be asked to sanction in connection with these buildings, still it would be a pity to refuse this sum to Mr. Stevens for his supervision of furniture best suited to such a palatial building.

The Municipal Commissioner said he also thought it would be a pity to pass Dr. Setna's amendment for the sake of saving about Rs. 5,000. The design of the furniture was a very important matter, and a difficult one to look after also. Mr. Stevens knew the buildings and their design as no one else knew them, and he was undoubtedly the best judge as to what furniture would suit.

On a vote being taken the motion was carried.

THE HOUSING OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved, "as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated 26th November, the Commissioner be authorised to address Government with a view to the raising of a loan, of 5½ lakhs for the cost of housing the fire brigade, the loan to be raised in 1891-92, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and repayable in twenty years, the interest on which for the ensuing year has been included in the Budget Estimates now being framed, that, pending the sanction of Government, to the raising of the said loan, the Commissioner be authorised to carry out the works in question at a cost not exceeding 5½ lakhs, the necessary payment being made out of surplus cash and loan fund balances, to be adjusted on the said loan being raised."

Colonel Wilson seconded the motion.

Mr

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

### THE L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination was declared last evening, and 10 out of 45 candidates have passed, namely, 2 in the I. class, and 8 in II. class. The Balkrishna Sadamjee Prize for Midwifery has been awarded to Varjeevandas Damodhardas Merchant; and the Charles Morehead Prize for Clinical Medicine to Jehanbaksh Rustamjee Thanawalla.

I. Class.—Gotla, Framjee Shapurjee; and Varjeevandas Damodhardas Merchant.

II. Class.—Desai, Chotalal Harilal; Desai Sorabjee Dosabhai; Dev, Hari Shricrishna; Kotak, S. J. N.; Misir, Shamsabal Sittaram; Motaframna, Jamsetjee Pallonjee; Pereira, Joseph A. Wenceslaus; Thanawalla, Jehanbaksh Rustamjee.

### THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE result of this examination was declared last evening, and out of 646 candidatss, 261 have passed, namely, 4 in I. class; 81 in II. class; and 176 in the Pass Class. The Hughlings Prize is awarded to Shivling Chanbasappa Hosali; the Venayek Jugonath Prize to Mahendrashanker Jayashunker Raval; and the Gibbs Prize to Mahadev Ganesh Dongre and Pestonjee Sorabjee Patack.

I. Class.—Chshevala, Jivanjee Hormusjee; Dustoor, Shavakshah Pestonjee; Hosali, Shivling Chanbasappa; and Mehta Magaulal Ghellabhai.

II. Class.—Ajinkya, Vinayak Ganesh; Alurkar, Hari Abajee; Anikhindi, Krishnajee Balajee; Apte, Balcrishna Shridhar; Apte, Ramchandra Moreshvar; Athavale, Ramchandra Sadashiv; Athavele, Vishvanath Vithal; Bhagvat, Vinayak Shankar; Bhat, Jeshtaram Nanabhai; Bhate, Govind Chimnaji; Bhende, Dattatraya Ramchandra; Bourne, Harry; Chirpurkar, Vasudev Pandurang; Dalal, Kavasji Manekji; Dalal, Chunilal Parbhudas; Damle, Ganesh Ramchandra; Davar, Ardesar Shavakshah; DeMello, Cyprian; Desai, Motilal Jivanlal; Desai, Ramlal Hiralal; Dhabhar, Bamanji Nasarvanji; Dholkia, Shankarprasad Navalshankar; Dikshit, Chintaman Keshav; Divan, Chandulal Vajubhai; Divanji, Balsukhram Kavstubhram; Doctor, Kaikhosru Edalji; Dondo, Baba Balkrishna; Dongre, Mahadev Ganesh; Dos, Remidios Gregory; Fernandes, Anthony John; Gaytonde, Vithal Vishvambhar; Ghandhi, Chunilal Maneklal; Godinho, Philip; Gokhale, Gangadhar Ganesh; Hardikar, Ganesh Hari; Havaldkar, Ganesh Ramkrishna; Joshi, Datto Balkrishna; Joshi, Keshav Narayan; Kadri, Mahabubmiya Imambaksh; Khadilkar, Krishnaji Prabhakar; Khare, Achyut Narayen; Khare, Ganesh Gopal; Kharas, Kharshedji Kavasji; Kher, Atmaram Hari; Khona Virji Ladha; Khuperkar, Krishnaji Ramchundra; Kothari, Devchand Ratanji; Koyaji, Dorabji Nassarvanji; Kulkarni, Narso Ramchandra; Lohar, Motiram Makandas; Madgavkar, Jayavant Dinanath; Mahajani, Ramchandra Vishnu; Mankad, Popat Ambashankar; Mehta, Kaushikram Vighnaharram; Mehta, Nandvadan Karpurram; Modi, Ratanlal Motiram; Mogre, Ramrao Anant; Nerurkar, Vishnu Sitaram; Novgavkar, Simeon Reuben; Panjabi Dalpatrai Rocheram; Punjabi, Lalchund Chuharmal; Patel, Mangal Chhotalal; Patkar, Makund Sakharam; Patack, Pestanji Sorabji; Pradhan, Govind Waman; Rana, Tribhovanrai Dulerai; Raval, Mahendreshankar Jayashankar; Risaldar, Alijankhan; Rishi, Vasudev Damodar; Romer, Dinshaw Dorabji; Sane, Vyankatesh Govind; Sathe, Vishnu Ramchandra; Sethna, Ardesar Bamanji; Shah, Keshavlal Dolatchand; Shah, Shamji Jaichand; Shahani, Khatumal Balchand; Tarapurvala, Vikaji Dinshah; Thakor, Girdharlal Parmodrai; Trivedi, Uttamlal Keshavlal; Vaz, Mathias Antonio Ligoris dos Santas; and Velankar, Trimbak Dinkar.

Pass Class.—Advani, Gianchand Belaram; Advant, Gangadhar Annaji; Ali, Yarub Suleiman; Almohola, Thakorlal Pranlal; Anjaria, Narsingprasad Revashankar; Atre, Ganesh Narhar; Atre, Trimbak Narayan; Badave, Narayan Govind; Bahadur, Mervanji Bahadurji; Bakhai, Nanji Ladha; Bamanji Framroze Ratanji; Bapat, Hari Ganesh; Bapat, Shridhar Vaman; Barve, Mukund Vamanrao; Bhagvat, Mahadev Vinayak; Bhandarkar, Vinayak Shivram; Bhat, Bhanushankar Bhavanishankar; Bhat, Punjabhai Someshvar; Bhat, Vidyaram Kuberram; Bhathena, Rastamji Framji; Bhavinani, Dialmal Doulatram; Bhide, Bhalchandra Vaman; Bhide, Shripad Keshav; Bhojvani, Chainrai Davlatram; Bhudhargadkar, Sadashiv Ramchandra; Bijapurkar, Vasudev Govind; Bilimoria, Kavasji Jamshedji; Chhaya, Trikamlal Karunashankar; Chhaya, Somji Karsanji; Chitnis, Bal Shivram; Contractor, Muncherji Palanji; Contractor, Sorabji Gustadji; Dadachanji Ardesar Kavasji; Dadi-Barjor, Kharshedji Hormasji; Dalal, Jamshedji Kharshedji; Dastur, Kavasji Dinshahji; Date, Balvant Appaji; Dave, Yeshvantrai Keshavlal; DeAibuquerque, Manuel Francis; DeCruz, Augusts Rudolph; Desai, Bapulal Harilal; Desai, Chhotubhai Shankarji; Desai, Jughalbhai Govindrai; Desai, Manibhai Pranubhai; Desai, Narsilal Madhavlal; Desai, Sakarlal Ratilal; Desai, Vaghjibhai Desaibhai; Desai, Vasanji Makanji; Deshmukh, Trimbak Sakharam; Deshpande, Appaji Krishna; Deshpande, Gangadhar Balkrishna; Deshpande, Shamrao Vinayak; Dev, Shankar Shrikrishna; Dhadphale, Trimbak Ramchandra; Dholkia, Mahipatram Amarji; Dhulekar, Shamrao Narayan; Divanji, Kevalram Narbheram; Divecha, Barjorji Ratanji; Dravid, Balvant Trimbak; Dyahadi, Yeshvant Sadashiv; Engineer, Bhagvandas Kanchhodas; Fernandes, Daniel; Gardo, Malhar Balvant; Gokhale, Damodar Vithal; Gokhale, Hari Vishvanath; Gokhale, Shivram Hari; Gokhale, Vaman Ramchandra; Gole, Hari Vinayak; Gune, Keshav Damodar; Gupte, Dattatraya Martand; Gupte, Govind Keshav; Hawkins, Arthur Vernon; Harshe, Gangadhar Hari; Jamkhandi, Gopal Sadashiv; Jayakar, Ramrao Gajanan; Joglekar, Dhondo Vasudev; Joshi, Manishankar Mancharam; Joshi, Trimbak Vithal; Joshi, Vinayak Ramchandra; Kajiji, Abdeali Mahomedali; Kaka, Nasarvanji Jamshedji; Kalele, Lakshman Chintaman; Kalvani, Meghraj Herdassamal; Kamat, Balkrishna Sitaram; Kamat, Lakshman Jagannath; Kanga, Nasarvanji Dorabji; Kapadia, Kashidas Ganpatlal; Karandikar, Sitaram Vithal; Khadilkar, Vasudev Dhondo; Khambata, Jijibhai Dosabhai Khanvilkar, Vinayak Balkrishna; Kharkar, Balkrishna Vaman; Khidkikar, Krishnarao Eknath; Kothavala, Dosabhai Manekji; Lashkari, Kharshedji Bapuji; Lele, Krishnaji Daji; Lentin, Behramji Ratanji; Majamundar, Vinodrai Jesukhrai; Malkani, Dayaldas Javharsing; Masani, Ardesar Manekji; Mascarenhas, Peter Paul Pius; Mehendale, Krishnaji Hari; Mehta, Chandulal Hirachand; Mehta, Chimanlal Narayanbhai; Mehta, Chunilal Dayaram; Mehta, Harilal Kalliandas; Mehta, Lallubhai Pranlal; Mehta, Narbheram Anopchand; Mehta, Ratilal Ghelabhai; Mehta Sakarlal Dalpatram; Merani, Chandiram Nekrai; Mhaskar, Balkrishna Vaman; Modak, Ganesh Balvant; Modlimbkar, Bhalchandra Keshav; Naghane, Vaman Ramchandra; Nadkarni, Ramrao Ghanasham; Nakhoda, Gulamyaseen Gulam Mustappa; Naik, Vishnu Balvant; Nanji, Jehangir Ardesar; Nariman, Bahadur K.; Nesargi, Shankar Rudro; Nigudkar, Moreshvar Ramkrishna; Oka, Ganesh Ramchandra; Palekar, Shivrao Vithal; Panday, Sundar Nilkanth; Paralkar, Lakshman Vinayak; Parekh, Girdharlal Uttamram; Parekh, Hirabai Barjorji; Parekh, Jerbai Barjorji; Parekh, Mohanlal Chunilal; Parneria, Framlal Abhoram; Patankar, Bhaskar Amrit; Patel, Lakhabhai Bhulabhai; Patel, Shankarbhai Motibhai; Patil, Fakirgonda Sivangonda; Patkar, Sitaram Sundarrao; Pathekji, Janardan Virbhadra; Patvardhan, Ganesh Ramchandra; Patvardhan, Yeshvant Ravji; Pendse, Raghunath Sittaram; Pishvikar, Gundo Sakharam; Purandare, Mahadev Chintaman; Rajhansa, Ramchandra Mahadev; Ranade, Govind Mahadev; Raval, Prabhashankar Harnarayan; Sadarungani, Hassomal Assumal; Sahasrabudhe, Kashinath Vishvanath; Saldanha, Lawrence J; Salunkhe, Malhar Gopal; Samson, David Joseph; Samtani, Chandiram Kotumal; Sapre, Ganesh Bachaji; Saranjame, Dattatraya Vithal; Senjit, Sundar Ramchandra; Shah, Brijmohan Surjram; Shah, Nathubhai Motichand; Shahna, Ardesar Dinshahji; Shaikh, Ibrahim Bapubhai; Shimikeri, Hanmant Yalgurd; Shinde, Anant Khanderao; Shinde, Raghunath Mahadev; Shukhla, Lakshmishankar Kachara; Smith, Sydney David; Soman, Raghunath Lakshman; Sorabji, Alice Maude; Sukthankar, Narayan Vishnu; Surti, Dosabhai Edalji; Tambakuvala, Chunilal Jhaverchand; Tere-Desai, Narhar Vishnu; Thakor, Kalianji Muraji; Toppal, Gollappa Gurshidhappa; Vaidya, Vaman Ganesh; Vaishnav, Mansukhrai Anantji; Vasvani, Mulchand Tilokchand; Vidvans, Bapu Vasudev; and Wadia, Kuvarji Navroji.

IT appears evident that public examinations in Madras, writes the local *Times*, are only too often public in more than one sense. We learn that immediately prior to the opening of the Middle School Examination, which began on 1st instant, some of the boys asked their respective teachers questions, which were promptly answered. After the examination began, the masters saw the papers set, and the many coincidences between the questions therein and those previously put by various boys, attracted immediate attention. Even the subject for "composition" (vernacular) seems to have been known to many earlier than it should have been, and boys are said to have been busy getting suggestions and comparing notes as to what they should say. Information about other subjects, such as Euclid, geography, etc., might easily be obtained from the boys' books. That the questions in several subjects were known to the boys beforehand, appears to be beyond a doubt, but there is still one question of absorbing interest, "Who let them out?"

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

### AN APPLICATION FOR A COMMISSION.

RATTANBAI, WIDOW, *vs.* HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE MODY.

THIS was an application for the issue of a commission for the examination of witnesses in Portuguese India, on the question of the law obtaining there regarding the execution of wills, and regarding the execution of the will in this case in particular. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

It appears that, in this case, the plaintiff had applied for an ancillary grant of probate to her of the will of her husband, a Portuguese subject, residing at Damaun, which will had already been recognised and acted upon both by the Government and the courts of Portuguese India. The defendant, a nephew of the testator, opposed the grant on the ground that the will was null and void according to Portuguese law. The caveat was lodged on the 30th October last; and now the defendant applied for a commission.

It was argued for the plaintiff that the summons issued at the instance of the defendant, was worded in the most general terms, and did not even give the names of the witnesses it was proposed to examine. It was urged by counsel that the will having been recognised and acted upon by the Government and the court of Damaun, where it was executed, and where the testator had his domicile, it was not competent to this court, which was simply asked to issue an ancillary grant, to go into the question of the validity of the will. The defendant had, moreover, filed a suit at Damaun to have the will set aside. The attesting witnesses to the will, and other witnesses, were examined in the suit, which, however, was dismissed. Counsel submitted that this Court could not again examine the same witnesses and leave open even the bare possibility of arriving at a decision which might conflict with the decision of the Portuguese Court; which alone was competent to decide the question raised by the defendant's caveat. The utmost the defendant could ask for, would be a stay of proceedings in this suit until the appeal alleged to have been filed by him against the decision of the Damaun Court was disposed of. But he did not ask for a stay of proceedings, but applied for a commission.

His Lordship, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case and the arguments of counsel, dismissed the summons. Costs to be costs in the cause. Counsel certified.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

### A SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

HEERABAI, WOMAN, VS. DHUNJIBHOY BOMONJEE MISTREE.

The plaintiff, the wife of the defendant, claimed to be declared entitled to maintenance at the rate of one-third of the defendant's income; for all necessary enquiries to be made for ascertaining the defendant's means and income, and for accounts to be taken. Plaintiff further claimed that defendant may be ordered to pay her arrears of maintenance from the 24th August 1883, and arrears of maintenance of the defendant's two sons from the above date to the 22nd April 1890, at a sum to be fixed by the court, and that he may be ordered to deliver to plaintiff her ornaments, or in default to pay her Rs. 9,400 as the value thereof, &c. The plaintiff was married to the defendant on the 13th May 1876, and she lived with and was maintained by him until the 24th August 1883, when he charged her with having committed adultery, and turned her out of his house. In 1883, he filed a suit in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court to obtain a divorce from her; but the suit was dismissed with costs on the 5th March 1884. Since August 1883 the plaintiff had been obliged to maintain herself and her sons without any assistance from the defendant. He was a man of very large means, earning at least Rs. 3,000 a month, besides the income derived from his property.

The case was on his lordship's board to-day, when Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the defendant, who, in his statement of defence, denied all the material allegations of the plaint. The plaintiff had been ordered by Mr. Justice Farran, under section 380 of Act 14 of 1882, to deposit Rs. 800 in the court as security for the defendant's costs of the suit previous to the hearing; and owing to plaintiff's default in this respect, his lordship dismissed the suit.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

### THE CHARTER-PARTY ACTION.

THE OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY *vs.* SOONDERDAS DHURUMSEY AND OTHERS.

The hearing of this action was resumed this morning. The appeal is from a decision of Mr. Justice Parsons, who gave judgment for defendants, who were sued for Rs. 43,625-10, damage alleged to be sustained by plaintiffs on the non-fulfilment of a charter-party by Soonderdas. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants, and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

The Attorney General opened the case for the respondent. Their case was, he said, that in the inception the contract in question was not about a particular ship, but about some ship of a certain size, as appeared by the evidence was the common practice in Bombay. Merchants negotiated about a ship of a particular size, and then the name is given at a later date. The tonnage is the first thing about which they contract; the name of a ship is a subsidiary matter. It is quite clear that respondents were induced to enter into the contract by the representation that the ship was not beyond a particular size, and that being the case, it was sufficient to avoid the contract under the Contract Act. He (the Attorney General) considered it was clear from the evidence of the plaintiffs that there was a strong reason why the ship should not exceed a certain tonnage. What was also significant in the case was the letter written by Messrs. Bates and Sons in Liverpool to Messrs. Bates in Bombay. There they say that they were sorry to see that their branch in Bombay had trouble, owing to their having inserted the Runic's net register as about 2,700 to 2,800 tons. They did not know why that had been done, as they knew she was a sister ship to the Cupic, and, therefore, 20 feet longer than the Idar, 2,600 net. Had they, the letter continued, made it "2,800 tons about," it would not have been so bad, but their putting it 2,700 to 2,800 meant they had fixed it not over 2,000. Counsel said it was also important to look at the position Mr. Gray occupied. He had been treated as if he were an adverse party to Mr Nicholson. It was not that at all. He could only be looked upon in one sense as a principal in the contract, when he put his initials to the charter-party to note its completion. The plaintiffs were the first people to put to Mr. Gray a motion to look out for a charter. Mr. Gray's remuneration and that of his partner depended entirely on the success of the contract, and therefore it was to their interest to make out that it was a binding contract.

Counsel argued that there had been misrepresentation on the part of plaintiffs, which entitled their lordships to uphold the judgment of Mr. Justice Parsons. His second point, independent of misrepresentation, there was a promise that the ship did not exceed 2,800 tons, independent of a positive assertion that it did not exceed that tonnage. It was a warranty, for breach of which they were again entitled to rescind. It was quite clear that they could not judge that by the language of the charter-party only, and they must look at the contract and all the circumstances together. He relied on the case of Bain and Burgess. (Best and Smith's reports.) It was not merely a pictorial description of the vessel, but a definite statement which had been brought in as part of the contract, and when once they got a chance in a contract of that kind it was a warranty. This question of tonnage was not mere description, but a part of the contract. Bain and Burgess laid down that if any matter entered into a contract as substantive matter, then it was a warranty, the non-performance of which on the part of one party entitled the other to rescind. He relied implicitly to the case of Bain and Burgess.

Mr. Macpherson, in reply to the Attorney General, said he could not imagine, taking the evidence as a whole, that there was anything like positive assertion in the case with regard to tonnage. Nicholson in his evidence had honestly stated that he told Gray that his former calculations were wrong, and that 2,700 to 2,800 was nearer the mark. Therefore, it was merely an approximate guide, and that was a fair statement of the case.

Sir Charles Sargent asked why the defendants asked for something to be put in the contract with regard to tonnage.

Mr. Macpherson replied that it was only as a guide, not as an exact statement, but approximately. It was therefore material only to that extent, but could not be taken as a positive assertion. With regard to the case of Bain and Burgess, there had been a kind of slip in the logical sequence of the judgment, because in dealing with warranties the Judge at first divided them into conditions precedent to collateral representation, and then said that every representation of the description of a ship must be a description precedent. The case had always been looked upon as a leading authority, but had never been treated as such, and it was, therefore, impossible to successfully contend that it was an authority for the case they were now arguing. A fair and reasonable view of the whole case was to say that the vessel was represented as between 27,000 and 28,000 tons, but that description was to be read as if transposed into the body of the contract and undertaking to load a full and complete cargo as represented by the net register of 2,800 tons, and was material for no other purpose.

This concluded the argument of the case.

## HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

510-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Bhogilal Mahanand vs Haju Abdula Haji Valadina and others—Craigie, L and O.

Postponed Long Causes.

414-89—Wadia and G—Merwanjee Framjee Postwala vs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash—Payne, G and S.

443-89—Wadia and G—Ruttonjee Burjorjee Fatakia vs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

554-90—Little, S, F and N—Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal vs. Damodher Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.

563-90—Wadia and G—Govind Ramjee vs. Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina—Macfarlane, E and H.

577-90—Roughton and B—Rao Bahadur Bhugwandas Bugla and others vs Hajee Aba Ahmed and others—Craigie, L and O.

588-90—Conroy and B—Motivahu vs Premavahu and another—C L and O, and A F Unwalla.

589-90—In person—Palthan Mahomed Khan Guffoor Khan vs Khanbhai Kaderbhai—In person.

596-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kuna and another vs Champsey Dharsi and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

598-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Pranlal Kahandas Joshipara vs The Bombay National Manufacturing Co—Little, S, F and N.

599-90—K Morojee—Jairam Boga and others vs Adamjee Peerbhoy—Conroy and B.

600-90—In person—A pauper—Rama bin Luxuman Tale vs Yenkupa Moorarjee Ghotke and others, in person.

606-90—C B B and B—Sayed Abdul Hak Kamalkur vs C Norman and others—C & B, & C L & O.

607-90—Roughton and B—Bhachoo Hajee Abdoola vs Hajee Cassum Baladina—Jefferson, B, D and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)

For Consent Decree.

343-90—Chalk, W and S—Vishwanath Bapoo Joshi and others vs Martand Bapoo Joshi—A F Unwalla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

720-89—Crawford, B B and B—The Bank of Bengal vs Mahowrao Venayekraojee and others—Little, S F and N.

706-71—Mansukla', D and J—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another vs Joosub Rahimtoola and another—Bomonjee and H.

344-72—Bomonjee and H—Joosub Rahimtoola and another vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and another—Mansuklal, D and J.

101-90—Macfarlane, E. and H—Rughoonath Jesung vs Ramjee Bhugwan—Jeffersou, B D and K.

459-90—Ardesir, H and D—Oomer Jeemal Vuyadina vs. Haji Mehdi Kajeerani—Conroy and B.

724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Samalee Salla Mahomed Hassum.

363-90—J C Cama—Currimjee Moosaji vs Abdoolally Moosajee—Wadia and G.

376-90—Ardasir, H and D—L Rivett-Carnac vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia—Chalk, W and S.

116-89—T A Bland—H Dewhurst and another vs Tribhowan Hansraj and others—Tyabji and D.

179-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Narotum Crustnaji vs. Bhugwandas Samoldas and others—Pestonjee and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

638-90—Tyabji and D—Rupa Prema and others vs Dewjee Ramjee Jadow.

For investigation of pauperism.

66-90—Inperson—Esmail Ebrahim vs Harroon Oosman and another—Bicknell and M—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

190-90—Crawford, B, B and B—The B B and C I R Co vs Govind Ramjee and others—W and G, and C L and O. Part heard.

406-87—In person—Moti Prima vs Boodul Dossaji—E Wilkin—Part heard.

549-89—Crawford, B, B and B—John Macfarlane vs H J R Hemming—In person.

104-90—In person—H J R Hemming vs J Macfarlane—Crawford, B, B and B.

For hearing.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs S. V. Dhurundhur—Ardesir, H and D.

To speak to the minutes of the Order.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

For Examination of Witnesses.

Chalk, W and S—In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

C A Turner, Liquidator, Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

89-90—Little, S F and N—J B K Macbeth vs. The Khangaum Manufacturing Co.—Thakurdas, D and C.

95-90—Thakurdas, D and C—The Khangaum Manufacturing Co. vs. J B K Macbeth—Little, S F and N.

324-90—Chalk, W and S—Thucker Runchordas Sunderjee vs Pathan Hubibkhan vulad Esmailkhan and others.

362-90—Cragie, L and O—J H N Graham and others vs Harridas Cooverji—Conroy and B.

## THE LUSHAI RISING.

AN Aijal telegram of the 2nd inst. says:—The Lushai Chief Lalrhima surrendered unconditionally to-day to Mr. McCabe here. He is only about fifteen years of age, and was influenced in the late rising by an old Mantri of Sukpuilals who lives with him. He acknowledges to having a double-barrelled gun and rifle, two revolvers, a watch and aneroid of Captain Browne's and has sent for them. He is now kept in confinement with Kalkom and Lienkhunga. His village was burnt in the middle of October by Lieutenant Cole, and a party under Lieutenant Tytler subsequently went to destroy his jhooms. It was this Chief's men who attacked Captain Browne's coolies and consequently got so much valuable loot. Supplies are now being accumulated at Aijal, and parties varying in strength from 150 to 75 rifles of military police will shortly be sent out to hunt down all guilty Chiefs who do not give themselves up during the next few days. Mr. McCabe and Lieutenant Tytler leave for Changsil to-morrow to arrange details of supplies and carriage. Lieutenant Cole remains in charge of Aijal, where he will have nearly 500 Cachar police concentrated during the next few days, ready to move out in small columns against such Chiefs as have not come in. It is not expected that much difficulty will now be experienced in rapidly settling with the remainder of the Western Lushais, as the surrender of Kalkom has struck a blow at any attempt at their making an organised resistance. It is now almost certain that although Lienpunga's men took part in the recent rising he is not nearly so heavily implicated as those Chiefs who are already in our hands, and it appears probable that he, too, will shortly give himself up. A later telegram says, Lalrhima made over Captain Browne's gun, express rifle, two revolvers, two gold and silver watches, aneroid, barometer, and field glasses which were looted on the 9th September, when Captain Browne was murdered. He also gave up five Lushai guns, part of Lienpunga's fine, which were looted from the coolies between Aijal and Changsil.

IT is curious how, in spite of the generally trustworthy character of the cold weather climate of Upper India, the three great occasions of the last few years have each been ruined by its caprices, observes the *Pioneer*. Rain marred the great march-past at Delhi, that had been so carefully prepared as an impressive spectacle for the foreign officers. Rain turned the Rawulpindi camp into a swamp, and while inflicting the utmost discomfort on all who were gathered there, robbed the ceremonials that marked the meeting of the Viceroy and the Amir of most of their brilliancy. Another bout of unseasonable weather has caused the Attock manœuvres to go out like a damp squib. The most interesting parts of the programme have had to be sacrificed, with the exception of the field-firing practice, of which, by the way, correspondents from the camp do not speak altogether favourably. We must wait for more leisured criticisms than those of the telegraph, to be able to judge what has been learnt or not learnt by the manœuvres; but at present it would seem that their principal result has been to give the troops engaged a practical taste of the hardships of a campaign.

## THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the Commission was held at the Bengal Secretariat on Monday 1st instant when the following were present:—Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., President; and Mr. W. B. Beetie, Surgeon-Major W. D. W. Comins, Mr. James L. Mackay, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, and Captain H. A. Street, H. M.'s I. N., Members.

The programme of the proceedings was arranged and the Commission adjourned.

The Commission re-assembled on Thursday. Mr. Bushby Engineer and Ship-wright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal was called. It is part of my duty to inspect the passenger accommodation, ventilation and equipments of vessels coming under the operations of the Native Passenger Ship's Act of 1887, and to determine the number of passengers they are capable of accommodating. Seagoing vessels in India are divided, for the purpose of determining the number of passengers they are capable of carrying, thus:—Emigrant vessels, pilgrim vessels, passenger vessels making long voyages and those making short voyages. An emigrant voyage is that on which emigrants are carried to or from places out of British India. A pilgrim voyage is that on which pilgrims are carried to or from Red Sea ports. A long voyage is one lasting more than five days. A short voyage is one that is ordinarily completed within five days. The Native Passengers Ships Act or the Emigrant Act do not apply to vessels which do not carry as passengers more than 60 natives of Asia or Africa. There is a distinction made between fair and foul seasons in regard to voyages which are called short voyages. It is difficult within the limits of a brief answer to describe exactly how the number of passengers is determined, and I find from my experience that widely different systems prevails at different ports. Leaving out details which are more or less unimportant, the Act and rules lay down that the number of passengers should be determined as follows in each case:—Coolie emigrants are allowed 12 square feet in the between deck. No emigrants may be carried on the main or upper decks except in substantial deck-houses. Ordinary passengers, not being emigrants, making what are called long voyages, that is voyages extending over more than five days, are allowed 9 square feet in the between decks on steamers and 12 square feet in sailing vessels. None are carried on main or upper decks. There are two sets of rules for the measurement of vessels making what are called short voyages—one set for fair weather and one set for foul. The Board of Trade rule, under which the number of passengers carried must not, whatever the deck measurements may give, exceed the number denoting the gross tonnage of the vessel, is not enforced in India. The number carried in Indian waters sometimes exceeds by several hundreds the number denoting the gross tonnage. The effect if, assuming all other existing Indian rules to remain intact, this rules were enforced would be that the number carried by some of the steamers under 1,000 tons would be greatly reduced. I have doubts as to whether the conditions justify a distinction being made between fair and foul weather in the case of voyages which may extend to five days. None is made by the Board of Trade in the case of vessels carrying passengers in the Home Trade limits. You cannot make any comparison between an Indian Home Trade voyage, to an English Home Trade voyage. An Indian home trade voyage, to take an extreme case, may extend from Calcutta to Kurrachee, and may last for a month. I do not think that the five-day limit puts an Indian short voyage on a footing similar to an English Home Trade voyage. The conditions are entirely different. I do not consider that if there is to be a line dividing short from long voyages it should be drawn at five days. I would draw the line at 12 hours at sea. I do not think that a passenger on a voyage lasting 10 or 12 hours requires as much room as one on a voyage lasting five days. I cannot account for the differences between the English and the Indian rules, and between the Indian rules for emigrants and those for ordinary passengers. The differences are so very large and important, that I can only say that some of the rules require modification. Native passengers can do with less space than Europeans, but having regard to the temperature and general conditions under which they travel, I would take the responsibility of making any very large reduction. I am not prepared to state a definite proportion, but I doubt if in any case it should exceed 25 per cent. I do not consider from the wording of the Native Passengers' Ships Act and my experience of this question that the Legislature, when it passed the Act, contemplated the existence of vessels with more than one upper deck. I am acquainted with the design of the steamers of the *Kistna* class. They have three passenger decks. Regarding the lowermost of these there is no doubt that it is a between deck within the meaning of the Act. The uppermost deck is a hurricane deck, and has no bulwarks. The middle deck is the main deck of the vessel. The steamer is so constructed that this deck may be converted into what is practically a closed in deck. The space between the two decks is enclosed partly by fixed iron plates and partly, by substantial iron shutters, suspended on hinges and bolted to angle irons carried up from the ship's frame to the hurricane deck. When these shutters are closed the middle deck practically becomes a between deck with the disadvantage that if the ship is fully laden, the scuppers would in bad weather allow the water to flood the deck. The lowermost of the most of the three decks is small in area, and as airing space for the passengers on it has to be provided on the upper deck, the number of passengers which the vessel can carry is not greatly increased by appropriating the lowermost deck for passengers. This tends to encourage the loading of cargo on this deck. I am of opinion that the middle passengers decks of these steamers are between-decks or upper decks within the meaning and intention of the Native Passengers Ships Act? The passengers on these middle decks are not as well protected in rough weather as the passengers on the lowermost of the three passengers decks, because of the scuppers, which may admit some water and wet the deck, also there would be leakage at the joints of the shutters as they are not perfectly water tight. The height of the middle deck above the load line is something under 2 feet. Classing the middle deck as an upper deck within the meaning of the Act, the *Kistna* can carry on her three decks the voyages up to five days, in the fair season 1,229, in the foul 963, passengers. Assuming that the lowermost of the three passenger decks is used for cargo passengers the number of passengers who can be carried on the two remaining decks is, in the fair season 1,166, in the foul 777. I would give the corresponding number, classing the middle deck as a between-deck within the meaning of the Act thus, in the fair season 998 on the three decks, in the foul season 857; or assuming the lower deck to be used for cargo in the fair season 910, and in the foul 663. These decks are now classed at Calcutta as upper decks. Last year the Government issued orders under which the middle decks of these steamers were classed as between-decks. The orders were, however, modified during the present year. When the full number allowed by the existing rules is carried, it must be practically impossible to get the passengers to move about to allow of the decks being washed, and they cannot but be in a filthy state towards the end of a five days' voyage. In regard to voyages similar to those classed as excursions by the Board of Trade, that is voyages during which a vessel is not more than 10 or 12 hours at sea. I think a discretion should be left to the local authorities, deal according to circumstances with cases in which a vessel is not more than 12 hours at sea. For such voyages it might be desirable to make a difference between fair weather and foul. In some cases I would allow passengers to be carried at 6 square feet each. My suggestion is that, subject to the control of the Government, the local authorities should determine the number of passengers to be carried, it being understood that the number shall in no case be less than what is allowed on the longer voyages. If some such discretion is not allowed, it will be impossible to do justice to the steamers in all cases that may arise. In regard to the question whether it is necessary to adopt any special precautions for the safety of passengers in vessels of large beam, I have advised that in steamers having a beam of 30 feet or over, there should be either a permanent or temporary middle line bulk head, so that passengers, may not in very rough weather be thrown from one side of the vessel to the other. It is a difficult question to say whether it is necessary for the comfort or safety of the passengers, that provision should be made for the accommodation of luggage not stored in the hold. At present it is, I believe, the practice for passengers to keep their luggage with them, and I understand they object strongly to parting from it. I think we must recognise their objections to a certain extent, and let them keep hand baggage, using the term in a wide sense to include bundles, &c; but heavy articles and boxes should be securely stowed away in some place specially appropriated for the purpose. I do not think the existing rules in regard to hospital accommodation are suitable. I would give permanent hospital accommodation in the ratio of 3 bunks for every 200 adults, 24 square feet of deck area, and 144 cubic feet of air space being allowed for each bunk. I would also provide temporary hospital accommodation at the rate of 12 square feet for every 200 adults.

Mr. Bushby's cross examination was postponed till Saturday, the 6th instant.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—

LIEUTENANT W T FURSE, R H A, to be fourth Aide-de Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. 6th Bengal Cavalry: Second-Lieutenant A G Maxwell, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 38th Bengal Infantry: Captain F G Vivian, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be Second-in-Command.

THE appointments of Major A R Porter, 28th Punjab Infantry, as Second-in-Command of the 25th Punjab Infantry, and of Captain A E P Burn, 27th Punjab Infantry, as Wing Commander, 28th Punjab Infantry are cancelled.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E Wardroper, 2nd battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 14th December 1890, when he proceeds home.

LIEUTENANT C G BEAUCHAMP, 10th Bengal Infantry on resignation of his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

## THE BON ACCORD ROPE WORKS.

MANY of our readers may not be aware of this new industry, established by Messrs. Forbes-Mitchell and Co., during the current year writes the *Indian Planters' Gazette*. The Ropery only commenced working in March last, and although the factory is still far from being complete, it nevertheless shows evident signs of growing prosperity under the able direction of the energetic managing partner, Mr. William Forbes-Mitchell, who is evidently one of those persevering Scotchmen whom the late Thomas Carlyle aptly denominated "Captains of Industry." Recently we found ourselves in Garden Reach with an hour to spare, and we dropped into the Bon Accord Rope Works. Although our visit was both unannounced and unexpected, we met with a hearty welcome from Mr. Forbes-Mitchell, who was superintending the making of a 10-inch coir hawser of 140 fathoms long to meet an order from Australia. The Bon Accord is the only Ropery in India possessing the extent of rope walk required to lay up a hawser of this length. To lay up a rope of 140 fathoms in length requires the strands to be made 186 fathoms=to 372 yards, to allow for the shrinkage of the rope in twisting; and the length of the Bon Accord Rope walk is 1,260 feet from the tube box or forming board to the end so that they can make over 1,000 feet of wire rope without a joining or splice, and the engine and machinery are of the most improved kind

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

EXPLORERS of Old Paris who wander around the city in search of landmarks of the past will soon have but little left on which to exercise their archæological speculations and conjectures. Bit by bit antiquated tenements famous in French history are disappearing, and contemporary architects and builders are engaged diligently in modernising those parts of the metropolis which had preserved for ages much of their mediæval aspect. It is true that the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments has done its best to fulfil its self-imposed mission, but it is powerless to accomplish all its programme, and must bow down to the exigencies of the Nineteenth Century, which requires airy spaces, improved dewellings, good drainage, and abundance of water. The utmost that the Society can do is to take over some time-honoured ruin, put a railing round it, and induce the Municipality to build a small museum and plant a little garden or square for nurses and children near it. This is what has been done with the old Roman Baths and the Hotel de Cluny, which was built over them in the Fifteenth Century. The same will be effected for the amphitheatre discovered during the last Empire between the Rue de Navarre and the Rue Monge. The Emperor Napoleon III. was anxious to restore this locality to something like its pristine state, but the Franco-German War interfered with his plans, and the interesting vestiges of the Roman domination of Lutetia were left unheeded for years. The spot has now passed into the hands of the Society referred to, and its permanent restoration has been begun. The steps or galleries have been already brought in relief, but owing to the prevailing damp and muddy weather the works have had to be abandoned, and will not be resumed on a large scale until next spring.

By next summer, probably, everything will be finished. A proper Museum—replacing the existing wooden one—will cover part of the interior of the amphitheatre which will also comprise a small garden, and then Parisians will have, as it were, a Coliseum at their own doors—not so vast, of course, as that of Rome, but still of sufficient size to give them an idea of the might and magnificence of those who were their masters of old. There is another corner of Old Paris, in the meantime, which is not destined to enjoy the privileges either of restoration or preservation. This is the Hotel des Prevots, a quaint Gothic edifice in the Rue Saint-Antoine, near the Church of Saint Paul and the Lycee Charlemagne. It was built towards the end of the Fifteenth Century for the Provosts of Paris, who represented Royal authority in the city side by side with the Provosts of the *Marchands*, or traders, who were virtually Mayors. Of late years the greater portion of the building has been inhabited by a wine seller, a shoemaker, and several small dealers. It presents a a dirty and dilapidated aspect, despite its Gothic fluting and facade, and has been doomed to demolition, much to the disgust of enthusiastic antiquarians. In that part of the Rue Saint Antoine between the Bastille and the Louvre—now the Whitechapel of Republican Paris, but once the most fashionable district of the Royal metropolis of yore—there will soon be nothing to delight the archæologist but the Place des Vosges, that congeries of shops and arcades which was constructed after a Spanish model in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century for Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII.

With reference to the proposals of the Ladies' Dress Reform League, it appears that there are ten women in Paris, and the provinces, who have already been authorised by the Prefect of Police to wear full masculine costume. Among them are a lady artist, a bearded woman, a female house painter and decorator, the mannish-looking directress of a printing office, and several others who have obtained certificates to show that they ought to discard the attire of their own sex for that of the stronger and sterner one. On the other hand, a humble potato merchant in the suburbs has been allowed to wear female garments for reasons which satisfied the Prefecture of Police.

Jokes are made freely every year at the expense of the Parisian Nimrods who go out gun in hand and gaiters on legs to shoot in the wooded or hilly regions about the city. Sometimes the fun takes a practical form, as was the case lately, when a metropolitan sportsman who was out for the first time shot with his patent double-barrelled fowling-piece what he believed to be two magnificent wild boars. Highly elated with his prizes, the Nimrod dangled them out of his dogcart well in view of everybody who passed him on the road to the city. On arriving at the *Octroi* or tollgate, however, he was doomed to cruel disapointment and vexation. The collectors examined his apparent wild boars, but doggedly, or rather pigheadedly, refused to acknowledge them as lawful game—which, under the licensing laws for shooting over preserves or plantations, would not be subject to much impost. The sportsman stormed, and used severe if not profane language, but the green-uniformed officials of the *Octroi* were utterly obdurate. They persisted in regarding the wild boars as specimens of the ordinary or farmyard grunter, and the porcine carcases accordingly were liable to Municipal taxation as *charcuterie*. The Nimrod had to give in at last to the superior zoological experience of the *Octroi* men, and, after having paid what was required, he covered up this inanimate porkers carefully and drove home a sadder but a wiser man. It is recorded that the pigs had been painted black by some of the sportsman's companions and let loose in a thicket where they were pointed out to the inexperienced zoologist as the wildest of boars.

A Princess, almost of Imperial birth, and married to the head of a great aristocratic house, is greatly annoyed to find herself perpetually shadowed, writes Mrs. Crawfurd. A vulgar-looking fellow, wearing gentlemanly clothes, dogs her about. He is presumably in communication with her maids, for whenever she goes out for a drive, she finds that he is round the corner on a bicycle. There is another shadower who drives in a light coupe drawn by a fleet horse. I hear that their activity may be thus accounted for. The illustrious lady had on getting married the best-furnished jewelcasket in France. Since then both she and her husband have had heavy losses, and she decided, having no daughters, to sell her diamonds, emeralds, pearls, and so on, to a Baroness whose name spells milliards of francs, reserving, however, a life state in them. The purchaser of the reversionary interest never had much faith in human nature. She is tormented with the idea that perhaps when she comes into the enjoyment of the gems she will find them, like those of the regalia of Great Britain after the death of the First Gentleman of Europe—namely, paste. Hence the shadowing of the grand lady. The Baroness forgot to have in the deed of sale a clause securing her the power to submit the jewels from time to time to the examination of experts. I do not suppose that her fears are justified; but fear is a passion with which there is no reasoning.

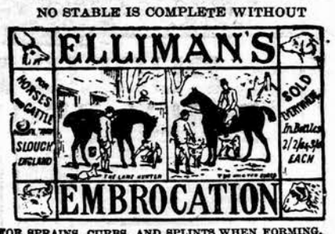
Hermann Zeitung's journeys in a packing-case has inspired a showman with the idea of making a little fortune by the exhibition of two young Spaniards, who arrived in Paris packed in a deal box, from Barcelona. The packing-case was booked as personal luggage of an individual supposed to be a certain M. Dupuis, who, when the train reached the Paris terminus, told the porters he would return for his luggage later in the day, but begged them to be careful how they handled it, as the box contained costly and brittle goods. He had scarcely left the station when the men occupied with the luggage heard cries issuing from the packing case. They opened it at once, when a rather handsome and young Spanish woman, about twenty years of age, and an undersized, ugly half-caste, jumped nimbly out of it on the platform. They were, of course, taken to the office of the Police Commissary, who equally, of course, could not understand a word they said. By the signs they made he, however, soon comprehended that they were half starved. Awaiting the arrival of an interpreter, the eccentric travellers were provided with a good meal, which they seemed to relish very much, seated comfortably close to the stove to warm themselves.

Replying with apparent frankness to the interpreter's questions, they declared they were very fond of each other, and that as their parents were opposed to their marriage, they had resolved to come to the French capital together, where they hoped to find happiness and the means of earning their living. The young woman's name is Anglora, and that of her stunted companion Erres. Up to the time the mail left the individual holding the ticket for the packing-case has not returned to the station to claim it. The interesting couple who reached Paris in it are at the police depot awaiting trial for defranding the Railway Company.

A case just tried before the Assizes of Limoges affords another illustration of the fact that Zola's portraiture of the French peasant is really not very much overdrawn. The daughter of a well-to-do peasant fell in love with a penniless farm servant, one Grasset, and became his mistress. Her father, mother, and brother—the latter a lad of seventeen—surprised the man in the woman's room, and killed him in the most savage way, the father strangling him with his hands, while the mother and son danced on his body. The old man exhibited no sort of penitence, and claimed before the Court that he was master in his own house, and had every right to kill a man who was worse than a thief. The jury took the same view, and acquitted this pleasant family.

## NOTICES.


NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

**Remarks by Masters of Hounds.**

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham,
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
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ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
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Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
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To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
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72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

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POTASH

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MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

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Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, DRS. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co. and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235o—c)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.*
*Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.*
*In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.*

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

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ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT PALE ALE
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EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE
is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

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only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

BROWN'S
"SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
*Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.*

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

*Needham's Polishing Paste*

TRADE MARK

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

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UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FREEMAN'S

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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC. NEURALGIA. and DENGUE FEVERS.

SAD BUT TRUE.
THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

*Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.*

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and exertion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

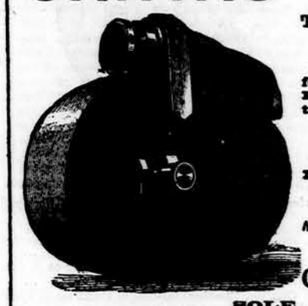
HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy Street, New Cross Road, London, S.E.

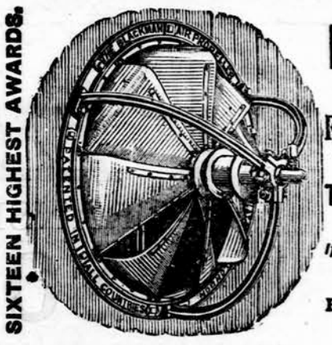
CANVAS HOSE PIPING.



The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.
Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.
*It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.*
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.
*None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.*
REGISTERED. TRADE MARK.
Sole Agents for India:
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.
THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.
*If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.*
BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD.,
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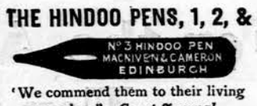
"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
*London Globe.*

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

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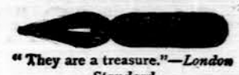
SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

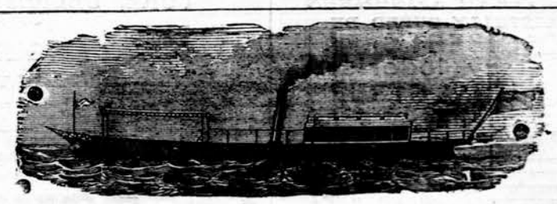


"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.*
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.


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**ALL ILLNESSES**

*for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the*

**Fucoglycine Gressy**

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

**Approved by the United Medical Profession**

*Awarded various Medals*

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

**Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism**

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

**LE PERDRIEL'S**

**Adhesive Blistering Tissue**

**Dr REBOULLEAU'S**

*THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER*

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

**Consumption, Debility**

**Poverty of blood, loss of appetite**

*the best remedy*

**AROUD'S WINE**

of cinchona

*& of the nutritive principles of meat*

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

**Brou's Injection hygienic**

**infallible, and preservative**

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

**VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES**

*of Copaiba & tar*

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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**THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies**

**Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills**

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

**LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.**

**Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.**

**BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS, OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,**

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

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***Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases***

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**FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH**

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

**CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!**

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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**ASTHMA & CATARRH**

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**Cigarettes Espic**

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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**DRY ÉLITE**

**CHAMPAGNE.**

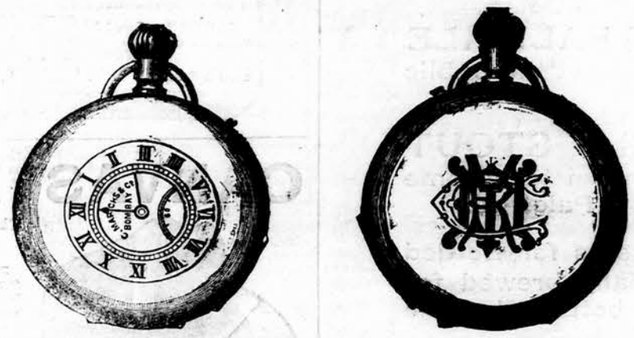
This magnificent Wine is to be had from the Sole Importers,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

Rs. 63 per dozen Quarts.

Rs. 66 per 2 dozen Pints.

**HIGH CLASS ENGLISH MADE PRESENTATION WATCHES**



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Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2½ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

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| 1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting | 460 |
| Ditto Crystal Face | 420 |
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**SILVER**

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

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| Ditto Crystal Face | 60 |
| 2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting | 50 |
| Ditto Crystal Face | 40 |

Solid 18-carat Gold Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 140.

Solid Sterling Silver Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 7.

**MARCKS & Co., Ld.,**

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

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**PEARS'**

TRANSPARENT

**SOAP.**

**For the Complexion.**

**For the Hands.**

**For the Arms.**

**For the Neck.**

**For the Face.**

**For the Bath.**

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

**Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.**

**PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.**

**SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.**

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

**THE LAUNDRY.**

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

**KITCHEN.**

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

**NURSERY.**

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

**SPARKLING GLASS.**

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

**SCOURING.**

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

**Reward!** HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.



**BASS GREEN DIAMOND**

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

**Purest and Lightest ALE extant.**

**STONE'S BOTTLING BASS GREEN DIAMOND.**

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GLANLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

**WILKINSON'S**

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

**RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA**

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

**PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.**

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.



**Stephens Inks**

BEST IN THE WORLD.

**KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS** AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

**GOLD & CO.'S**

TRADE MARK

**BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES**

**ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.**

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

**PASTA MACK**

TRADE-MARK.

For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."**

**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.



**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA**

**The Best and Purest Cocoa.**


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